The Bee

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

ELEVENTH YEAR. EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900. NO. 35

"SHALL WE VOTE?"

Col. E. G. Sebree, Recognized by State Campaign Managers as Having Won Nomination For

CONGRESS IN SECOND DISTRICT

Withdraws From Race and Urges All Republicans to Endorse William Lynch.

STRONG ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Personal Ambition Put Aside for Triumph of a "Manhood Suffrage" and Yerkes.

The Congressional race in the Second district this year will be out and out between the machine and anti-machine factions.

There will be but two candidates in the field, Mr. William Lynch, who was nominated recently by the Brown Democrats and who will receive the undivided support of the opponents of the machine, and Henry D. Allen, the machine candidate.

Col. Elijah G. Sebree had been ambitious to make the race as the Republican nominee. However, Col. Sebree realizes that it is better to sacrifice his personal ambitions and has announced his withdrawal from the race.

The following correspondence between Mr, Sebree and Chairman Leslie Combs is self-explanatory:

Henderson, Ky., Aug. 30.—The Hon. Leslie Combs, Chairman Republican State Campaign Committee, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—The advisability of my withdrawing from the race for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second district in favor of Mr. Wm. Lynch, of Dawson, Ky., which was discussed by me with you at your instance on August 18, and with your committee yesterday, has had my most earnest considerations. While I believe that the proper settlement of the issues upon which the National Republican and Democratic parties divide is of great importance to the country, yet they are largely questions which the people of Kentucky can well wait upon for settlement until the people decide that manhood suffrage shall be reinstated among us, and I agree with you that the election of the Hon. John W. Yerkes as a means to that end is of paramount importance at this time.

I am convinced by your arguments that the course you advise is in the interest of our cause in this State, and were I not so convinced, reflecting that you are burdened with the responsibility of this campaign, it would not seem fair to contest your method of conducting it, and I would feel impelled to surrender my judgment to your collective wisdom.

Therefore I heartily concur with you and will ask the Republicans of the Second Congressional district to no longer consider my name as the Republican nominee, but to nominate instead of myself the Hon. Wm. Lynch, of Hopkins county. Respectfully

E. G. SEBREE.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 30.—The Hon. Elijah Sebree, Henderson, Ky.—My Dear Sebree: I want to take this opportunity of expressing the obligation under which you have placed the State Executive Committee in subordinating your personal interest to what they consider to be the interest of the Republican party and civil liberty in the election we are about to enter upon, in agreeing, after having practically won the nomination to Congress in your district, to withdraw from that race and in using your influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Lynch by the Republicans on September 11, he having already been nominated by the Brown Democrats to that position. You must permit me to say that I feel that you have by your unselfish course placed the administration, Mr. Yerkes and the party in general under great obligations. I beg leave to add my personal thanks.

Very truly yours,
LESLIE COMBS, Chairman.

Col. Sebree has issued a statement to the Republicans of his district, in which he gives his reason for withdrawing and points out their duty as follows:

"I owe to my fellow Republicans of the district a further personal statement of the reasons that impelled me to this decision Under all common and even under many unusual conditions of state and national contests, I should unwaveringly insist that Republicans nominate their own leaders and follow them in the furtherance of Republican principles, content to accept defeat no less than victory, as the result of the ballot might honestly declare. But this year the struggle that confronts the people of Kentucky is one of extraordinary character. As a result of the governmental crime of the democratic faction in power—though stealing all the offices of State notwithstanding the large majority vote cast against them—citizens entitled to the franchise have found even their right to vote denied. Some of the most populous counties and districts have been assumed by a political oligarchy to say that no man's vote may be counted unless it is cast as the oligarchy dictates.

THE QUESTION AT STAKE.

"As far as Kentuckians are concerned it is not a question of what National or State policy we prefer, but a vital and primary question is at stake—shall we be deprived of the right to vote at all and shall we have our votes counted as cast?

"As Kentuckians, and as citizens determined to assert and preserve the right of manhood suffrage, we who are Republicans are proud to know that we have the support and alliance of thousands of honest and sincere Democrats who prefer liberty and their country to their party, when it is wrong. And we must admit that to these allies we owe recognition of their courageous purpose to have the crime of last winter corrected and to secure not only the enactment but the permanent enforcement of honest election laws that will secure forever the civil liberties of all Kentuckians, whatever their political belief and leanings may be. Nothing should be left unmade that will hold together the interests and purposes of all those who believe that the office-stealers and their accomplices should be turned out of the honorable positions they have usurped by the prostitution of every form of law necessary.

DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

"I do not abate my Republicanism in any degree, but should we not first make sure that we have a vote before going through the form of casting it? It is especially the duty of Republicans of this district to champion the cause of civil liberty. In this district one of the leading Democratic newspapers, the Owensboro Messenger, edited by the Democratic Committeeman from Kentucky, has already announced that the colored citizen and the poor man of whatever color, should no longer be permitted to have a vote unless it is cast as the Democratic faction in power desire it to be cast. We have seen what has been done under one infamous election law; we should see that no man's rights to vote as he pleases shall again be denied under that law or under any other partisan or disfranchising law that may be proposed. In the presence of that duty, mere personal and partisan differences should be set aside for the present.

SUBORDINATES HIS VIEWS.

"In times past this district has always been represented in Congress by a Democrat. I felt this year that the Republicans would carry it. With that belief and a desire to do my utmost to further the interests of the party, I have solicited your support for the nomination. But the Honest Election Democrats have nominated the Hon. William Lynch and the State Campaign Committee, having the responsibility of the campaign upon them, and with the interests of the party at heart, believe that if three candidates were in the field the Republicans could not win. I agree with them and I feel you will agree with me in this; that if the Second district is to be represented by a Democrat, it is a thousand times better to make sure of a Democrat who sympathizes with and assists us in the fierce struggle for manhood suffrage here at home, then to take the chance of having returned a Democrat who stands for the governmental crimes that have disgraced the State at Frankfort.

"For all these reasons I have been heartily willing to subordinate my personal views to those of the Campaign Committee, and I am proud to feel and believe that every Republitan in the Second district who has done me the honor to support me wlll approve and indorse my action in withdrawing. For these reasons I shall ask you to nominate the Hon. William Lynch, of Dawson, who has already repudiated the crimes that disfranchised all Republicans in the last election, and to see that Honest Election Democrats may respond with their utmost efforts to secure the election of the Hon. John W. Yerkes as Governor.

"It will not do for the Republicans to give Mr. Lynch the nomination as an empty honor; it will also be our duty to give him the full and complete support of a united party as heartily as if he were a Republican, and thus defeat the enemies of a free ballot and the beneficiaries of the crime of stealing the State government.

E. G. SEBREE."

THE BEE

EARLINGTON, KY.

ONE YEAR--ONE DOLLAR.

Advocate of Hopkins County's Industry and Prosperity.

For Honest Elections, Civil Liberty and the honor of Kentucky.

Tak the Paper Now.

Pay the Dollar when McKinley and Roosevelt are Elected........

Fill Out This Coupon and Mail to The Bee.

____________ 1900.

EDITOR BEE,
Earlington, Ky.

DEAR SIR: Please send me THE BEE one year, for which I will pay One Dollar upon the election of McKinley and Roosevelt.

Signed____________________

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Mr. and Mrs. Moscow Croft were called to Mortons Gap this week on account of the illness of their son, F. I. Croft.

TWO-ACT FARCE

By the Campaign Comedy Stars James and Bourland Saturday Night.

Show Brought Its Own Band and Rooters—Fun for Republicans and Independent Democrats.

Theaters of the variety sort are opening in all the cities, and Earlington witnessed the formal opening of the Masonic Hall, Saturday night, September 1, on which date many amusement places opened wide their doors throughout the land.

Earlington was favored with a two-act farce presented in an inimitable manner by the comedy stump stars of the opening campaign, Ollie James and W. E. Bourland. There was a steady undercurrent of humor throughout the performance, that was chiefly entertaining to the Republicans and independents, who helped make up the audience.

Really excellent music was supplied by the Madisonville Band, who, with the entire cast, the rooters and a part of the audience, were brought from the county seat.

Prominent in the cast were Chief-rain-maker John Brashier and Sitting Bull Bob Bradley, the medicine men of the Beckhamite wigwam in Hopkins county. At the curtain raising each of these sat as end men, but the chief rain-maker's duties presently took him behind the scenes, where he occupied himself during the evening in the manufacture of artificial thunder for the star actors, which Bill Orr, as chief rooter, caught up in the rear and rolled back over the heads of the audience, straight through the beautifully decorated wings, into the thunder machine, where it fell again with a dull thud. The audience appreciated what these thunder artists did not—that quiet laughter and the broad smile are the natural accompaniments of comedy before an intelligent audience. The lack of applause was most noticable when Mr. Bourland, forgetting his comedy rule, put on a Richard the Third air, and denominated Republicans generally as "assassins and murderers." But it came again from the thunder machine, when he declared his belief that "William Jennings Bryan is the greatest Statesman who has lived since Thomas Jefferson," and added that he "believed Bryan the greater of the two men." And the further declaration that Bryan's speech of acceptance—which Harper's Weekly mentions as a "very notable example of what Talleyrand meant when he said that the chief function of language is to conceal thought"—that this written speech was the "greatest State paper which had ever been penned since the Declaration of Independence." The thinking audience "jess laffed."

Dr. Pete Davis, who has been a personal friend of Mr. James since the former's legislative service, introduced James, and paid him high tribute, which was so high, out of the bigness of Dr. Pete's heart, that it came as a convulsing bit of extravaganza. He said he reckoned "that God Almighty had perhaps never made a bigger, brainer, more promising young Democrat than Ollie James," and predicted that if Ollie "continued to climb politically as he had done in the past, he expected to hear his name reverberate from the adamantine hills of New England to the Pacific slope." He called particular attention to Ollie's big, smooth body, averred that he likewise had a big brain, and spoke of his "beautiful symmetry of body and brain." Amused glances were here exchanged and some of the audience thought of Dick Knott's epigram, which said that Ollie was the brilliant western Kentucky statesman, who was "forty-four inches around the appetite and four inches around the intellect."

Ollie proved the epigram by his speech, which had not in it the suggestion that he was speaking to intelligent, thinking people. His opening statement was that he had been to New York and all over this country, and that he had been looking for prosperity and had not found it anywhere. He said "that's what I came to Earlington for; I'm looking for prosperity." "Have you got any of it here?" He referred to "infernal copperations" and wanted to know if anybody here had a "full dinner pail." Among other things that the erudite Ollie said, was, "I swear to God I didn't know there were any Philippine Islands before our war with Spain." One gentleman says that Ollie gave Philadelphia credit for having given that exclusive, historic Boston tea party, and the impression prevailed after the speech that Ollie credited the Democrats with having thrown the tea overboard. Ollie also remarked upon Patrick Henry's famous "liberty or death" speech which he said was made in "Carpenter Hall."

Ollie, forgetting perhaps that he made a display of a big clasp knife and revolvers while on his way to Frankfort last November, had some denunciation for Republicans who went armed to the State capital, and Will Bourland abused the protective tariff.

The audience was rewarded with a pleasing selection well-rendered by the band at the close of the performance.

The Powers Case.

With prejudice on the bench, partisan hate having a majority in the jury-box and a political prosecution that amounted to persecution figuring in the case, it is not at all surprising that ex-Secretary of State Powers, of Kentucky was convicted yesterday of complicity in the killing of William Goebel. All men view the murder of William Goebel as a heinous crime, but at the same time they view the assault on free institutions, which is Goebelism, with equal abhorrence. As things have gone in Kentucky, as soon as the large money rewards were offered for the arrest and conviction of any Goebel suspect it was clear a fair trial was out of the question. And a fair trial Powers has not had. Much of the testimony has been irrelevant hearsay and the red-hot rhetoric of the prosecution covered up the faulty links in its chain of evidence. Conviction was to be expected, but the end is not yet in this issue, and the country will not accept this verdict as final, as there is no question the conviction and the sentence to life imprisonment represent a gross miscarriage of justice, brought about through suborned perjury and subservient officers of the law.—Philadelphia Press.

First Prize has been awarded Baldwin Pianos at the Paris, France, International Exposition. Thus placing it rt head of all other pianos in the world. This firm is represented by E. Hibbs, of Madisonville, Ky., who will appreciate your orders.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.

Section foreman Downey, of Hopkinsville has been offered the Mortons Gap section by Supervisor Edmundson.*

Supervisors Edmundson and Davis went to Evansville last Monday to assist the roadmaster in making out monthly reports.

John Deering has long been anxious for a transfer to another section so this week the supervisor granted his request and in a few days he will take charge of the Slaughtersville section.

Lucien Burns, who has been acting as section foreman for several months, is now desirous of becoming a brakeman on this division and will soon resign for that purpose.

Chief Dispatcher Sheridan will take every precaution to see that the great Sells Bros. and Forepaugh's show will have no delay on this division on account of telegraph service and with that end in view, a lineman will be taken on rear train to cut in office at any desired point.

John W. Logsden took charge of the Henderson and St. Louis divisions last Saturday and his many friends welcome him. He is not a stranger on these divisions, as he served as train master on the St. Louis dvision and as agent at Henderson and Hopkinsville and later on was promoted to superintendent. He comes to us a man full of experience and with a bright future ahead of him.

Three new section houses are being built here. Foreman Busby has charge of the work.

Operator Etheridge is able to resume work after several weeks' illness.

T. C. Martin, agent at Nortonville is now visiting relatives at Louisville.

Agent Sharp, of Sebree, reports a big meeting of Beckhamites there last week—five persons besides the chairman being present.

Agent Orr returned from a trip to Niagara Falls last week and feels much refreshed by the trip.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Co. has recently ordered ten 75-ton locomotives for hauling freight trains on its line. They will be built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia.

The Louisville & Nashville's position is considerably different from that of the Southern. Its directors have not pursued the policy of expansion, and its mileage operated during the last fiscal year was but 11s more than during the year of 1895-96. During the first period it reflected the condition of business depression. Its gross earnings amounted to $20,391,000, its net earnto $6,886,000, and its fixed charges to $5,563,000. This left a surplus of nearly $1,400,000. But the directors deemed it best not to declare a dividend, but to reserve this for betterments and other purposes. Time has shown the wisdom of their course, but lately the stock of the road has been put on a four per cent basis. Its earnings for the last year amounted to $27,715,000, an increase of 35.0 per cent over 1895-96. Its net earnings were $8,884,000 and its obligations $6,174,00. Including income from all sources, a surplus is left for the present year of $3,470,000, out of which dividends amounting to $2,112,000 will be paid. Its net earnings per mile increased from $2,622 to $2746, or 18.7 per cent. It will be noted that although the gross earnings increased 35.9 per cent, its mileage increased but 3.7 per cent.—Manufacturers' Record.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. will probably expend $50,000 in improving its passenger station in that city. Officials of the company have rocently been in the city considering the plans.

The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Co. has in use a weed-burning machine by which it is claimed the grass and other vegetation growing at the side of the track can be consumed so rapidly that from sixty to seventy-five miles of line daily can be cleared. The machine is the invention of Geo. H. Hancock, and crude oil is used for fuel.

Railroad Statistics.

The following statistics were gleaned from the forthcoming statistical report of the interstate Commerce Commission:

Number of roads in the United States, 2,049.

Single track mileage, 189,295 miles.

Increase during year, 2899 miles.

Freight carried, 959, 763,583 tons.

Average revenue per ton carried each mile, 7.24 mills.

Total number of passengers carried, 523,176,508.

Average revenue per passenger mile, 1.925 cents.

Gross earnings, $1,313,610,118.

Operating expenses, $856,968,999.

Gross earnings per mile of line operated, $7,005.

Number of locomotives, 36,903, of which 9,984 are passenger locomotives and 20,728 are freight engines, 5,490 switch engines, and 601 not classified.

Total number of cars, 1,375,916, an increase in a single year of 49,742. The figures are exclusive of private or corporation cars.

Cars are employed as follows: 38,850 in passenger service; 1,295,610 in freight business, and 46,566 to direct service of railways.

Capital invested represents $11,033,954,898, an average of $60,556 per mile of line.

Number of employes, 928,924, an average of 495 per 100 miles.

Total number of casualities, 51,743, of which number 7,123 resulted fatally, and 44,620 in injuries. Of the killed 239 were passengers, and of the injured 3,442.

These figures, while startling, need cause but little alarm, as only one out of every 2,189,023 passengers carried was killed, and only one out of every 151,998 injured.

Sixty-three railroads report gross earnings for the third week of August of $9,118,125, an increase of 7.1 per cent. over this week a year ago.

A correspondent of the London Times, in making an attempt to settle the question of the fastest railway trains in the world, finds the following to be the best recorded speed from start to stop:

Reading, from Camden to Atlantic City, 55½ miles; speed per hour 66.6.

Pennsylvania, from Camden to Atlantic City, 59 miles; speed per hour, 64.3.

Midi, from Morceux to Bordeaux, 67¾ miles; speed per hour, 61.6.

Nord, Paris to Amiens, 81¾ miles; speed per hour, 60.5.

London & S. W., from Dorcnester to Wareham, 15 miles; speed per hour, 60.1.

Orleans, from Orleans to Tours, 69¾ miles; speed per hour, 58.1.

New York Central, from Syracuse to Rochester, 80 miles, speed per hour, 57.1.

Look! A Stitch In Time

Saves nine. Hughes' Tonic new improved, tastes pleasant, taken in the early Spring and Fall prevents Chills Dengue and Malarial Fevers. Acts on the liver and tones up the system, Better than Quinine. Guaranteed. try it. At druggists. 50c and $1.00 bottlts.

Miss Lillie Toombs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Toombs, is suffering with fever.

Mrs. J. E. Fawcett and little daughter, Hazel, are improving nicely at present.

Husband.

If you have a weak, nervous, debilitated wife, do not scold or become impatient with her. Give her kind treatment, loving words and Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial to renovate, regulate and strengthen her system, and our word for it she will soon be your healthy, happy best half. Price $1. Sold by agent in every town and by Campbell & Co.

A Strange Insect.

A specimen of the "mole cricket" has been brought to THE BEE for investigation and it is a most curious looking insect. It has digging claws that look like those of the mole and are used for the same purpose. There is the suggestion of a velvety covering on body and claws that reminds one of the mole. The mole cricket burrows in the ground and feeds upon the tender roots of various plants, becoming serious pests where they are numerous. This one was killed by Mrs. Egloff.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF COD-LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

should always be kept in the house for the following reasons:

FIRST—Because, if any member of the family has a hard cold, it will cure it.

SECOND—Because, if the children are delicate and sickly, it will make them strong and well.

THIRD—Because, if the father or mother is losing flesh and becoming thin and emaciated, it will build them up and give them flesh and strength.

FOURTH—Because it is the standard remedy in all throat and lung affections.

No household should be without it. It can be taken in summer as well as in winter.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

DOWN IN THE MINES.

The rumor is now afloat that a certain leader of the U. M. W. of this county who was chosen as one of the soliciting committee to secure funds for their needy brethren and their families has been found short in his accounts or rather quite a sum of money collected by him was not divided among the few faithful who remain true to the cause just for the few cents they can get out of it without performing manual labor and furthermore it is claimed the organization became so enraged at the alms-gatherer that they discharged him from the committee. We fail to see why he is any worse than the chief conspirators themselves who labor from year to year endeavoring to secure members for the order and thereby place the miner in the position to lose both job and salary. One kept the funds donated and the other prevented the laborer from making a living for himself and family.

The coal miners in the eastern part of the State are becoming dissatisfied and a strike is threatened.

Frank C. Morgan, inspector of stores for the Egyptian State Railways, has been visiting Virginia in the interest of the railways. His visit leads the Richmond Times to express the belief that there is a possibility of an enormous export trade being established between Virginia ports and Egypt, with Virginia coal as a large item in them. The coal from New River has already been used with satisfaction by the Egyptian railways. In this connection it is interesting to note that the shipments of coal from Newport News are expected to exceed 200,000 tons this month, as 140,000 tons were shipped in the first half of the month.

Thousands of miners in the anthracite coal regions are making demand which if not granted they will come out on a strike and in the event they do the miners of Illinois will follow with a sympathy strike.

A false report circulated here last week had Gee Browning, of South Diamond, in in a very precarious condition but later on it was found he was much better and friends entertain hopes for his recovery.

Evidently a campaign speaker who will try to ridicule the present prosperous conditions of the Hopkins county miner is bereft of proper judgment and power of observation. Never before could the miner boast of a more prosperous condition of affairs than at present and they naturally distrust the partisan who is so ignorant of the true condition of affairs, and if the Beckhamites want to increase the Taylor majority of last fall let them keep these calamity howlers in the field such as Ollie James and W. E. Bourland.

We are glad to note the fact that the miner of this county has conluded to think and act for himself and no longer, just because his father said so, does he go blindly to the polls and cast his ballot for the party nominee regardless of the policy advocated. An illustration of the change brought about by the man who now reads and observes for himself was given last week by one of our miners who said in substance that he had noticed the prosperity of the last four years under the McKinley administration and although he is a Democrat he is opposed to a change and feels it his duty to vote accordingly.

Sad indeed it is for U. M. W. who made the Sebree saloon a loafing place that the temperance advocates broke up their resort by voting against the saloon within the corporation limits. Robbed of one of their chief weapons the idle united mine worker will seek another location where liqour can be found.

Barton Crutchfield, of St. Charles, made a brief stop here last Sunday and while he made no statement for publication we venture the assertion that he is still opposed to Bryan and free silver.

Unmanly indeed it was for those young miners to become so beastly drunk as they did last week. The man who destroys what might have been a bright future by the use of liquor picks out his own rocky road to travel.

Scarcity of coal cars was the cry again last week and that indicates no shortage of coal orders.

Foreman Evans, of No. 11, reports two days lost last week on account of shortage of coal cars.

It is said that the St. Bernard Coal Co. contemplates putting mining machines in the Barnsley mine. The air required to run these machines will be furnished by the compressor at the Arnold mine,

Bureau of the Evening Post, 21 Park Row, New York, Aug. 28.—Coal men in America are confidently predicting that the present year will mark a new epoch in the development of the coal trade of this country, that the United States will take the place of England as the purveyor of coal for the rest of the world. The conditions that have prevailed in England for over a year have finally resulted in a coal famine, or rather, coal at famine prices. So tremendously has the cost of production increased there that despite the fact the demand for coal is greater today than ever before in the history of the world, England cannot sell her coal on the continent at prices that will pay for its mining. For instance, before the war in South Africa coal was selling for 14 shillings, free on boord at Cardiff, while now the price has been raised to 30 shillings, or $7.50 a ton. When to this excessive price is added the cost of freight, Europe can no longer afford to buy British coal.

It is now thought here that with proper encouragement and energy the export of coal will rival in importance that of wheat. Last year the wheat exports amounted to $104-069,169, and of flour to $73,093,870, or a total of $177,363,039, while that of coal was only $13,661,028, and of this $7,185,432 was bituminous coal, the only kind that at present competes with England. Most of the anthracite coal went to Canada. During the same peried of time the coal trade of England with Enrope amounted to fully $200,000,000. American plans and interests in this direction are being furthered by the sailing of H. S. Fleming, the Secretary of the American Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, who is now on his way to Europe by the Lucania, which left here Saturday.

The trip is to arrange facilities for carrying the coal, both anthracite and bituminous, across the ocean and for handling it when it arrives at various Mediterranean ports. There is reason to believe that the organization of a new transportation company is contemplated for the express purpose of doing the coal carrying trade, as Mr. Fleming has already secured bids for the construction and from similar concerns in England, Belgium and Norway.

At this time coal is selling on board vessels in the harbor of Marseilles at about $8 a ton, while the freight rates there from this country are about $5 a ton, so that it is with difficulties such as these that American interests will have to contend. But the coal men believe that the profits from a coal carrying line which would charge reasonable freight rates would be very large indeed.

Exports of coal from the United States for the first seven months of 1900 were 4,601,755 tons, valued at $12,137,161, an increase over the first seven months of 1899 of 1,595,673 tons, and an increase in value of $4,263,872. British North America and Mexico were the largest outside purchasers of our coal, only 278,572 tons having so far this year been shipped to Europe, though it is probable that forthcoming statistics will show better results, especially as strikes among colliery workers are quite common in England. Here, it is well to note, that five ships left this country for Europe last week with coal on board for which from 21 shillings to 21 shillings 6 pence has been charged for freight, and on Tuesday a contract was made for shipping coal from Philadelphia to Marseilles in three vessels at the rate of 21 shillings 6 pence a ton.

According to a representative of the Atlantic Transport Line, the freight on coal from New York or Baltimore to London will be 1 guinea per ton, bringing the price to the level of the best English coal; but, he says, there is undoubtedly a market for American coal along the Mediterranean, where it could be placed at from 10 to 12 shillings cheaper than English coal.

While shipments of general freight have been falling off on the principal western railroads within the past two weeks, there has been a noticeable increase in the quantity of coal carried into the manufacturing districts in Indiana and Illinois.

According to the London Daily Mail, an order was placed at Newcastle, England, on Wednesday for 70,000 tons of American coal for the Mediterranean.

The consumption of coal in the United Kingdom is estimated at from 160,000,000 to 170,000,000 tons per annum.

WHOOPING

One of the most distressing sights is to see a child almost choking with the dreadful whooping-cough. Give the child Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup, relief will be obtained at once and the sufferer will soon be cured.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Whooping-Cough quickly.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonderful cures which have been made by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, yet some women do not realize that all that is claimed for it is absolutely true.

If all suffering women could be made to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do all she says she can, their suffering would be at an end, for they would at once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than that women will suffer great pain month after month when every woman knows of some woman whom Mrs. Pinkham has helped, as the letters from grateful women are constantly being published at their own request.

The same derangements which make painful or irregular periods with dull backaches and headaches, and dragging-down sensations, presently develop into those serious inflammations of the feminine organs which completely wreck health.

Mrs. Pinkham invites women to write freely and confidentially to her about their health and get the benefit of her great experience with the sufferings of women. No living person can advise you so well. No remedy in the world has the magnificent record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for absolute cures of female ills. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menses and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been in bed a year. Doctors say I have female weakness. I have a bad discharge and much soreness across my ovaries, bearing-down pains and have not menstruated for a year. Doctors say the menses will never appear again. Hope to hear from you."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received your letter. I have taken one bottle and a half of your Vegetable Compound, and used two packages of your Wash, and feel stronger and better. I can walk a few steps, but could not before taking your Compound. I still have the discharge and am sore across the ovaries, but not so bad. Every one thinks I look better since taking your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Aug. 13, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I think it is my duty to let you know the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done me. After I took three bottles, menses appeared, and I began to feel stronger and all my pain was gone. Yours is the only medicine that ever helped me. I am able now to work around the house, something I did not expect to do again."—MRS. J. F. BROWN, Holton, Kans., Jan. 25, 1899.

Three More Letters from One Woman, Relating how She was Cured of Irregular Menstruation, Leucorrhœa and Backache.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I am suffering and need your aid. I have pains in both sides of the womb and a dragging sensation in the groin. Menstruation irregular and painful; have leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, soreness and swelling of the abdomen, headache, backache; nervousness, and can neither eat nor sleep."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., July 19, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I want to thank you for what you have done for me. When I wrote to you I was a total wreck. Since taking your Vegetable Compound, Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, my nerves are stronger and more steady than ever before, and my backache and those terrible pains are gone. Before I took your medicine I weighed less than one hundred and thirty pounds. I now weigh one hundred and fifty-five pounds. Your medicine is a godsend to poor weak women. I would like to ask you why I cannot have a child. I have been married nearly three years."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Dec. 1, 1897.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I did just as you advised me, and now I am the happy mother of a fine baby girl. I believe I never would have had her without your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. CARRIE PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill., Jan. 27, 1899.

Proof that Falling of the Womb is Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—When I wrote to you some time ago, I had been suffering from falling of the womb for many years without obtaining relief. Was obliged to wear a bandage all the time; also had bad headache and backache, felt tired and worn out. After taking six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and four boxes of Liver Pills, I discarded my bandage and have not had to wear it since. I am entirely cured."—MRS. J. P. TROUTMAN, Box 44, Hamilton, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For nearly two years I was unable to work. I was very weak and could not stand on my feet but a few minutes at a time. The doctors said I had falling and inflammation of the womb. I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after using five bottles I feel like a new woman."—MRS. P. N. BLAKE, Confluence, W. Va.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Judge Joseph I. Landes, of Hopkinsville, has been appointed as a referee in bankruptcy by Judge Walter Evans.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE R. R.

THROUGH SERVICE
Via L. & N., E. & T. H. and C. & E. I.

2 Vestibuled Through Trains Daily, Nashville to Chicago 2

Through Buffet Sleeping and Day Coaches, New Orleans to Chicago.

F. P. JEFFRIES G. P. A., EVANSVILLE, IND. — D. H. HILLMAN G. S. A., NASHVILLE TENN.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

DIXIE FLYER

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Between St. Louis and Jacksonville via Martin, Nashville, Chattanooga, Macon and Lake City.

QUICKSTEP

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

Between St. Louis and Atlanta, via Evansville, Nashville and Chattanooga.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars also between St. Louis and Chattanooga via Martin and Nashville. Nashville and New York, via Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Nashville and Memphis, via McKenzie and L. & N.

Palace Day Coaches on all Trains

H. F. SMITH, Traffic M'g'r. — W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

If You Are Going North,
If You Are Going South,
If You Are Going East,
If You Are Going West;

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA THE

L&N
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

AND SO SECURE

The Maximum of Safety,
The Maximum of Speed,
The Maximum of Comfort,
The Minimum of Rates.

Rates, Time and all other information will be cheerfully furnished by

C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Or by E. M. ORR, AGENT.

MORE CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO COLORADO

On August 21, and September 4 and 18, tickets from Chicago and points east of Missouri River, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and return, will be sold by the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

—At rate of—

One Regular Fare Plus $2 for Round Trip

Return Limit Oct. 31, 1900.

SPECIAL TRAINS

One night out to Colorado will leave Chicago at 4:45 p. m. for these excursions. Tickets also good on regular trains.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU

Take advantage of these cheap rates and spend your vacation in Colorado. Sleeping Car Reservations may be made now for any of the excursions. Write for full information and the beautiful book "Colorado the Magnificent"—sent free.

G. D. BACON, Gen'l Agt., 208 Rialto Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Illinois.

TROUBLE BREWING

And Will Break Out Against Boyish Vandalism if not Stopped.

Flobert Rifle Shots Kill a Colt and Injure a Valuable Cow.

It is only a little while since W. C. McLeod lost a fine colt which was shot while in an Earlington pasture. Now the deadly flobert rifle is again heard from and this time it is a valuable cow that is shot. Both animals were shot while on pasture and both are said to have received shots from flobert rifles in the hands of careless or vicious boys. The hope is entertained that the boys were only careless, but if so they have been almost if not quite criminally careless and if discovered should be held to account. This species of vandalism the public demands must cease at any cost and the people are on the close lookout to discover and bring to account those who are or shall be guilty of any such offense. It may be well to remind some persons that the law provides for heavy fines for the discharging of firearms within the city limits. Flobert rifles are firearms that may be used with deadly effect.

Program

The teachers of the Second Magisterial District will hold their association on Friday, September 14, at Southard's school-house. The following is the program:

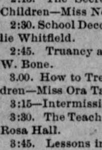
10:00. Devotional Exercises.
10:15. Organization.
10:30. How to Profit by Educational Meetings—Miss Vic Wyatt.
10:45. Right Conceptions of Education—Miss Sallie Brown.
11:00. Emulation in Education—Miss Francis Young.
11:15. School Discipline—Miss Mary Mothershead.
11:30. Effective Punishment—Miss Minnie Bourland.
11:45. How to Create in Pupils a Taste for Good Literature—Miss Eunice Brown.

NOON RECESS.

1.30. Music.
1:45. Home and School: Their Relation—Miss Mattie Hicklin.
2:00. My Ideal Primary School—Miss Lelia Dean.
2:15. The Secret of Power Over Children—Miss Nell Carlin.
2:30. School Decoration—Miss Willie Whitfield.
2:45. Truancy and its Cure—Jno. W. Bone.
3.00. How to Treat Defective Children—Miss Ora Taylor.
3:15—Intermission.
3:30. The Teachers' Mission—Miss Rosa Hall.
3:45. Lessons in Character Development—Miss Malissa Samples.
4.00. Symposium: Mistakes I have Made—The Association.
4:15. Adjournment.

W. D. Brown, of Hanson, was in the city Monday.

HAIR HELP



So many persons have hair that is stubborn and dull. It won't grow. What's the reason? Hair needs help just as anything else does at times. The roots require feeding. When hair stops growing it loses its luster. It looks dead.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

acts almost instantly on such hair. It awakens new life in the hair bulbs. The effect is astonishing. Your hair grows, becomes thicker, and all dandruff is removed.

And the original color of early life is restored to faded or gray hair. This is always the case.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor, and am really astonished at the good it has done in keeping my hair from coming out. It is the best tonic I have tried, and I shall continue to recommend it to my friends."
MATTIE HOLT,
Sept. 24, 1898. Burlington, N. C.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CONTACT WITH CONGER.

The Administration Has, at Last, Received a Dated Dispatch From Minister Conger.

ALSO ONE FROM MAJ.-GEN. CHAFFEE.

Responses of the Powers in Regard to the Proposition to Evacuate Pekin to be Made to Russia, Which Will, in Turn, Notify the Other Governments.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Minister Conger has been heard from again, his last advice being dated at Pekin on August 30. This message was received Monday evening. Preceding dispatches have occupied a week in their transmission from Pekin according to the estimate of the state department, so that Mr. Conger's message marks a distinct betterment of the means of communication. Besides, it includes the date of the dispatch, something the department has been trying to have done for many weeks.

Merely a Supposition.

The supposition is that this particular message came down from Pekin to Tien Tsin by courier, and was put on the wires either at that point or at Taku. The state department decided to make no statement as to the contents of the message, beyond the simple one that Mr. Conger's communication did not mark any material change in the situation in Pekin.

Responses to be Made to Russia.

It appears that whatever responses are to be made by the powers to the proposition to evacuate Pekin are expected to be directed to the government of Russia and not to our state department. The Russian government undoubtedly will, in turn, notify the United States government as well as all the other governments concerned as to the nature of the responses.

Less Than a Majority So Far.

It is stated that up to the present, less than a majority of the powers interested in the Chinese question have responded to the Russian proposal, so far as our government is advised, and our officials here agree with the general tenor of the European dispatches in the conclusion that final action on the part of all the powers may not be had for several days at least.

Everything Depends on Russia.

Everything now depends on the action of Russia, the attitude of the other nations being negative, and if she does not hasten to carry out her announced purpose to withdraw the troops, the other governments probably will be content, cherishing the hope that, in the meantime, some kind of a Chinese government can be reestablished in Pekin, with which the powers may negotiate for a final settlement.

Step in the Right Direction.

Li Hung Chang's attempt to secure imperial warrant for the institution of peace negotiations, through himself and the Chinese notables referred to in the European dispatches, is regarded here as a step in the right direction.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH.

Text of Dispatch Received From Maj.-Gen. Chaffee.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The following is the dispatch received by the war department from Gen. Chaffee:

"Taku (No date)—Adjutant General, Washington: Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased, only occasional shots fired from cover; small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) discovered here or along line of communication.

We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Now in China about 5,000 effectives; Sixth cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth artillery, batteries of Third, Ninth infantry, Fourteenth infantry, 1,000 marines. I think ample force for United States unless political reason, not apparent to me, demands larger force. Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirement for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required, one tent for ten men. Escort wagons mentioned in —— of 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for same shipped. No more pack trains required, wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly, must soon haul supplies forty miles. Satisfied railroad will not be repaired before river freezes. CHAFFEE.

All the transportation and tentage asked for by Gen. Chaffee has been anticipated by the department and has been shipped. Much of it is at Taku and the balance is due there very soon.

A Business Proposition Simply.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The Vandalia part of the Pennsylvania system has begun a systematic weeding out of employes who are in the habit of indulging in intoxicating liquors. The move is not due to any temperance agitation, but is a business proposition in the interest of the road.

Every Precaution Taken.

New York, Sept. 5.—President Murphy of the New York city health department said to-day that he has no fear of infection from the bubonic plague. Every precaution known to science has been taken.

TO BE AN AMERICAN.

Washington Shen, the Chinese Legation Baby, Born August 10, to Be an American.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Shen Washington, or Washington Shen, as Americans would say, is the name of the youngest member of the Chinese legation.

Mr. Shen Tung, first secretary of the legation, is the proud father of Washington Shen, as he is to be called, for his parents, besides dressing him as an American baby, decided that he is to be reared as a young American. They will Americanize his name. The baby was born on August 10, at Chevy Chase, Md., the home of the secretary. Mr. Shen came to this country three years ago with his wife. Washington is the first child born to them, and not only the members of the Chinese legation, but every one who can possibly see the baby take the greatest interest in it.

COMING CUBAN ELECTION.

All the Political Parties Becoming Interested and Have Decided to Participate.

Havana, Sept. 4.—After some talk of abstaining from the elections for delegates to the constitutional convention all the political parties have decided to vote. They have named eight candidates, or are about to do so. The democratic union and republicans have nominated a joint ticket in Havana province, consisting of Manuel Sanguilly, Prof. Berriel, president of the University of Havana; Prof. Zaldo, Senor Pierra, a rich lawyer, and the marquis de Esteban.

The democratic party has nominated Senor Gilberga in Matanzas, which will elect four delegates, the minority having one.

POLICEMEN ELECTROCUTED.

Two Dead and Eleven Other Persons Severely Injured by Crossed Wires.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Two policemen were killed last night by electric shocks, sustained while they were using the police telephone, and 11 other persons were injured in the same manner.

All of those hurt, except one, are connected with the police department, and that one is an inspector in the city lighting department.

The shocks were due to the contact of an electric light wire with a police telephone wire. Each one of the injured was shocked while in the discharge of his duty.

WAS A FRIEND OF DOUGLAS.

Death of James Mix, One of the Prominant Men of Illinois in Days Gone By.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—James Mix, brother-in-law of Mrs. John B. Drake, intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and associate of many of the prominent men of Chicago and state politicians of his day, is dead at his home in this city.

Mr. Mix, who was 80 years of age, had been in feeble health for some time. He was prominently identified with the history of Illinois during the period between 1850 and 1870. He laid out and founded the towns of Momence, Paxton and Loda, Ill.

COLORS OF THE THIRTIETH.

Flag of the Thirtieth Louisiana Returned to the Survivors by Its Ohio Captors.

Columbus, O., Sept. 5.—At the reunion of the Forty-sixth Ohio volunteer infantry, at Worthington, near here, the colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana regiment were returned to a committee of the survivors of that old organization. The flag was captured at Ezra Courthouse, near Atlanta, Ga., during the war of the rebellion, and have been in the relic room of the state capitol here for many years. Gov. Nash participated in the exercises.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Both Houses Considering Bills to Amend or Repeal the Goebel Election Law.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 5.—Both houses had a number of election bills offered yesterday, some of them amending the Goebel law and others repealing it.

In the senate a resolution was adopted providing for a committee of two republicans and three democrats to sit with the regular committee on election law to consider all bill proposed. It went over until to-day.

The house voted to hold a session at 9 a. m. to-day for an open discussion of the amendments to the present election law.

SECRETARY HAY IMPROVING.

He is Able to be Up and His Physician Says There is No Cause for Apprehension.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 1.—Secretary of State Hay, who has been in poor health most of the summer, and who is recuperating at Lake Sunapee, continues to improve. The state of the secretary's health has caused his friends some uneasiness. One week ago he was feeling quite ill, and since then has been in bed part of the time. He is able to be up again, and his physician states that there is no cause for apprehension.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

They Are, Apparently, Faring Better Than Their Brethren in the Field.

THEY MUST NOT CROSS THE DEAD LINE.

The Officers are Posted at the St Helena Club and Gen. Cronje is Practically the Guest of the Governor—Col. Shiel Said to be Still Cantankerous.

New York, Sept. 4.—The British steamship Masconomo, which has just arrived at South Africa touched at St. Helena for repairs. Capt. Mann was permitted to visit the Boer prisoners on the island. He rode up the five-mile winding road to the top of Rupert hill, in Deadwood plain, where he found the prison pen of Gen Cronje's 2,000 men. Deadwood plain is east of Jamestown. The stockade is two miles from Longwood, which was the home of Napoleon.

Within a Barbed Wire Trocha.

The Boer captives are confined within a barbed wire inclosure a quarter of a mile square. Twelve feet from the fence, on all sides, is a second trocha like the first. It is death for a Boer private to cross the line of the inner pen.

Capt. Mann said that a Boer, wishing for a change of scene, left the inner inclosure and advanced to the outer inclosure. The sentinel warned him and ordered the man to go back. The Boer only laughed. The sentinel fired and killed his man. The British soldier was then tried and acquitted by a court martial.

Considerate Treatment.

"While the British soldiers sleep 13 men in a tent," said Capt. Mann, "the Boers sleep only ten men to a tent. In order to afford them all the room possible, the British have allowed the Boers to cut bamboos for shacks. These bamboo frames the Boers have ingeniously covered with canvass and with slabs of tin. The tin they obtained in a curious way. There were on the island a great many paraffine cans, which the Boers carefully flattened out for tin sides and roofs to their shacks.

Some of the Prisoners Work.

"Some of the prisoners are permitted to work for the farmers on the island and thereby earn a little money. Many are dark-skinned six-foot fellows, who go about smoking long pipes. They always give the military salute if they meet you on the highway. These Boers fraternize with the inhabitants.

"The nearest approach to anything like uniforms was three uniform hats which I picked out among the 2,000.

"The Cradle and the Grave."

"There were many men 70 years old, and just as many others 15, 16 and 17.

"The officers with whom I conversed speak both Dutch and English. The privates are not as bright as their officers. They seemed rather a stupid lot. They have the same fare as the British soldiers.

The Island Garrison.

"There are two regiments in the garrison—the West Indian colored regiment, composing the regular garrison, and the Fifth Gloucester infantry, Lieut.-Col. Evans, guarding the prisoners.

"The Boers have such an aversion to blacks that the proposition of assigning the West Indians to guard the captives could not be entertained.

Col. Shiel Still Cantankerous.

"I conversed with Col. Shiel, the German officer who fought with the Boers. He was very cantankerous still.

"Commandant Roose, the Boer officer who captured Winston Churchill, was very conciliatory. He told me that he thought the game was up, and his people ought to stop fighting.

Officers Have Good Times.

"The Boer officers are allowed to do pretty much as they please, and their names are posted at the St. Helena club. The British officers entertain them at afternoon teas, and Gen. Cronje is practically the steady guest of the governor.

"A cable now runs to the island from South Africa, and the bulletins from the seat of war are frequently struck off and sold to the prisoners at a penny apiece.

"A Dutch ship anchored while I was there, but was requested to leave, and did so. The British were afraid some of the Boers would get away on their cousins' ship."

A RANCHMAN'S VENGEANCE.

He Traveled Two Thousand Miles to Horsewhip the Man Who Had "Slandered His Mother."

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 1.—Frank Alling, a wealthy ranchman of Tacoma, Wash., publicly horsewhipped his brother-in-law, Philip Danky, of this city, at the Nelson hotel, Thursday afternoon.

Registering under an assumed name, Alling sent a note to his relative. When the men met in the rotunda, Alling threw off his coat, produced a whip, and lashed Danky until the latter fell to the floor.

"I came 2,000 miles to do this very thing," said Alling, "and I did it because he slandered my aged mother, who lives with him."

Mr. Danky is a wealthy retired resident. The men had not seen each other for 25 years. Both men are nearly 70 years old.

An Undesirable Acquisition.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Two German anarchists, who reached Bremen August 29 by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York, have arrived in Berlin.

CATARRH OF THE PELVIC ORGANS.

The Reason Why So Many Women Are Sick.

Mrs. Eliza Wike, 190 Iron St., Akron, O.

Mrs. Eliza Wike says: "I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. Everybody says I am looking so much better. No doctor could help me as Pe-ru-na did. I was a broken-down woman. It is now seven years past that I was cured."

Mrs. Sarah Gallitz, of Luton, Ia., also writes: "I was suffering with the change of life. I had spells of flowing every two or three weeks, which would leave me nearly dead. I had given up hope of being cured, when I heard of Dr. Hartman's remedies and began to use them. I am entirely cured, and give all the credit to Pe-ru-na."

But comparatively few women who are suffering with pelvic catarrh know that this is the case. Their trouble is called dyspepsia, heart trouble, female weakness, weak lungs, nervous debility; indeed, almost the whole category of medical terms has been applied to catarrh of some organ of the female anatomy. If these women could only realize that their trouble is probably catarrh of the organs peculiar to women or pelvic organs, and cure themselves with Pe-ru-na, how much unnecessary suffering would be saved.

Mrs. Karolina Suter, 2138 Vine street, Cincinnati, O., says: "Two years ago I fell on the ice. At first I did not think that I had hurt myself; but several months after I felt pains in the abdomen, and a little later my menses failed to appear. I wrote to you in regard to it, hearing that you cured female troubles, and followed your directions. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I now have the best of health.

Mrs. Marie Hanson, of Niebull, Wis., writes: "About two years ago I had disease of the kidneys and womb. I was in a weak, nervous condition and began to have dreadful palpitation of the heart. I was confined to the bed. I had given up all hope of ever being well again. I commenced taking Pe-ru-na. I found relief when I had taken the first bottle. Now I have taken seven bottles of Pe-ru-na. I thank you for your advice and I am glad I can say that I am well now.

Dr. Hartman has written a book especially for women. It treats of female catarrh in all its different phases and stages. It contains common sense talks on subjects which should interest every A book will be sent free to any woman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

Hanson Notes.

Mrs. Edwards, of Birmingham, Ala., and Mrs. Graham, of Lebanon, Tenn., are the guests of their brother, H. F. G. Rothrock, of this place.

The firm of Montague & Barns have been closing out their stock of goods here, and will move the remainder to Owensboro soon.

Rev. G. M. Everitt was called to Browder's last Sunday, to conduct the funeral services of Mr. Clark, who died near that place Saturday.

H. F. G. Rothrock has returned home from Dawson, where he has been for some time.

Wallace Weir, the younger son of W. H. Weir, of this place, left Monday for Elkton, Ky., where he has gone to enter the Vanderbilt Training School at that place. Wallace was accompanied by his brother, R. H. Weir, who was a former student of the above school.

Prof. Kelley, who has charge of the Hanson school this year, opened Monday with an enrollment of one hundred and eighteen pupils. He is assisted by Misses Sallie Hobgood and Mabel Everett, and all together are a most efficient corps of teachers, and we predict one of the very best schools Hanson has ever enjoyed.

G. T. Parrish with a number of other persons including several parties from Howell, Ind., have gone on an outing to Black Lake in McLean County to spend a few days.

Rufus Tapp will soon bagin the erection of two nice residences on Main Cross Street in the northeast part of town.

Billie Brooks will build a good residence here this fall on North Mill street.

Mrs. Alsekah Ashby, who has been sick for some time with fever, is not reported much better.

Dr. J. T. Slaton is in Central City at present.

Mrs. Clawson, who came to Kentucky from Bisbee, Arizona, with Mrs. Will Pritchett, who is visiting her parents here, left a short time since for a trip east, where she will visit before returning to her western home.

Allen Halverson, of West Prairie, Wis., says: "people come ten miles to buy Foley's Kidney Cure," while J. A. Spero, of Helmer, Ind., says: "it is the medical wonder of the age." Campbell & Co.

The Great Show.

Not only have the newspapers of New York City recently and again emphasized the fact, but it is generally known throughout the breadth of the whole land, as well, that the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brother's great consolidated shows, which are to exhibt at Madisonville, Saturday, Sept. 22nd, far supassess any other similar organization in the number of wild beasts, amphibia, elephants, horses, performing animals, riders, aerialists, acrobats, clowns, leapers, charioteers, jockeys great artists and glorous acts, and in the quantity and quality of entertainment furnished for the ordinary price of admission. Among the most notable new prodigies introduced will be found Hassan Ali, the Egyptian giant, said to be the tallest man on earth, and for the past two years a big feature with the Barnum and Baily show in London and Great Britain. The number of principal male and female bareback riders has been increased to nineteen; that of the clowns to twenty-five, and in the aerial and acrobatic departments the additions are proportionately large and brilliant. The grand double street parade has been made still more richly and uniquely attractive, and in every direction still greater effort has been made and greater outlay incurred to more than meet the popular demand for cheap, wholesome, stirring and hilarious entertainment.

LOOK, LOOK

For the Green Flag Store, which has recently opened at Madisonville, with an entire new line of

Dry Goods and Clothing,

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Trunks and Valises.

We invite all the people of this county and surrounding counties to call and examine our new stock, and be convinced of our extremely low prices. You will find us at the Whittinghill Old Stand.

H. BAKER BROS.

The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

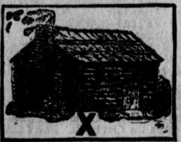
One Year	$1 00
Six Months	50
Three Months	25
Single Copies	5

Specimen copies mailed free on application.

Correspondents wanted in all parts of the county. Address us for particulars.

Telephone, No. 1—2.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

For Vice-President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

For Governor,
JOHN W. YERKES.

WHAT a jubilee the Sebree Goebelites must have had at their Saturday night organization meeting of that club of six.

THE Populist Second district convention at Sebree, nominated G. W. Southall, of Christian county, for Congress. It is not known whether he will accept.

A REPORT from Lexington says the Beckhamites are furious over the utterance of Col. Gentry, who is on Mr. Beckham's staff and says McKinley will carry Kentucky.

HON. JOHN W. YERKES yesterday made a sweeping tour of 20-tion [illegible] speeches from Russellville to Central City, making six speeches. Everywhere he was greeted with great enthusiasm.

COLONEL GENTRY, of Mr. Beckham's staff, said in Washington the other day that McKinley would carry Kentucky this fall. This is probably true if Republicans and independents do their full duty and the Goebel machine will permit our votes to be counted. But, whether it was so meant or not, Colonel Gentry's assurance will not be permitted to produce any over-confidence on that subject.

THE astute McChesney, he who wields the mock birch rod over the heads of Kentucky teachers from the purloined chair of Superintendent of Public Instruction, has declined to send out Knox county's allowance of the public school fund to county superintendent John L. Powers, who he asserts is a fugitive from justice and not competent to receive the funds. In the meantime Powers remains in his home county with his friends and goes about his duties as school superintendent.

ALL reports agree that Mr. Beckham addressed a much smaller crowd at Henderson than Mr. Yerkes did at Bowling Green although it rained hard at the latter place and the Democrats there attempted to provide a counter attraction in the way of a speech by R. Frank Peake at the court house. Peake is said to have addressed about 300 persons while Yerkes' audience is placed at 5,000 by the Courier-Journal. The seating capacity of the tabernacle at Henderson where Mr. Beckham spoke, is about 2,500.

A FEW weeks ago a large number of American rolling mill hands were taken from Terre Haute, Ind., and other places in that section to work in a large Mexican iron foundry and steel plant. The men were so displeased with the situation in Mexico that most of them have resigned their positions and returned home. Although paid good wages, it was in Mexican silver, and it was cut in half when exchanged for American money. The experiment of employing skilled American laborers in Mexico has been tried several times, and has never proved a success, owing to the cheapness of Mexican money. Yet people —Democrats—continue to advocate 16 to 1 which would put our money in the same condition.

AND THIS IS NO NIGHTMARE.

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Lynch for Congress.

THE BEE'S position in the congressional fight is stated in the letter of withdrawal of Hon. E. G. Sebree and his address to the Second district Republicans, which appears on the first page, as clearly as it could be by editorial reiteration.

We have been for Sebree. We are now for William Lynch, the Honest Election Democratic nominee, putting entirely aside our own judgment as to what was best and our personal preference in the matter; deferring wholly to the judgment and wishes of Chairman Leslie Combs of the Republican State campaign committee and his associates, who are responsible for the success or failure of the State campaign.

The election of Mr. Yerkes must be made sure and overwhelming. In no other manner may we who stand opposed to the Goebel law and Goebelism ever hope to enjoy again the rights of citizenship. Mr. Lynch is strongly opposed to Goebelism and he and the organization of Honest Election Democrats for whom he stands are pledged to put their whole strength into the fight for the election of Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch's name will go under the log cabin after he has received the endorsement of the Republican district convention at Henderson next Tuesday, which will be given him unanimously. Thus all Republicans will be enabled to give him along with Mr. Yerkes, their hearty support.

Following the withdrawal of Col. Sebree, Mr. Will P. Scott, of Dawson Springs, yesterday published a card of withdrawal in the Louisville Dispatch, which we republish today. Mr. Slack, of Owensboro, the only remaining candidate, is expected also to withdraw.

As THE BEE has maintained all along Mr. Sebree has for some time had the nomination won, and could have had it if he desired to carry the fight to a finish. Our position and belief has been sustained by the letter and acknowledgements of Mr. Leslie Combs and his associates. It is Mr. Sebree and his friends who have made the sacrifice, but having made it they will stand unflinchingly for Mr. Lynch.

Let now all other considerations be forgot, and all Republicans vie with each other in the heartiest support for Mr. Yerkes for Governor and Mr. Lynch for Congress.

An Entertainment.

Miss Lizzie Bourland, of Louisville, will give an entertainment the 15th of this month at 8 o'clock p. m., at Grape Vine Church, for the benefit of the Christian Orphans Home at Louisville. Tickets on sale at St. Bernard Store by H. C. Bourland. Adults 20 cts., children 15 cts.

It will be remembered that several years ago Miss Bourland attended school at this place, and went from here to Louisville where she has remained.

BLOOD POISON CURED BY B. B. B.

Bottle Free to Sufferers.

Deep-seated, obstinate cases, the kind that have resisted doctors, hot springs and patent medicine treatment, quickly yield to B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), thoroughly tested for 30 years. Have you mucuous patches in the mouth? Sore Throat? Eruptions? Eating Sores? Bone Pains? Itching Skin? Swollen Glands? Stiff Joints? Copper Colored Spots? Chancers? Ulceration on the body? Hair and eyebrows fall out? Is the Skin a mass of boils? pimples and ulcers? Then this wonderful B. B. B, specific will completely change the whole body into a clean, perfect condition, free from eruptions, and skin smooth with the glow of perfect health. B. B. B. drains the poison out of the system so the symptoms cannot return. At the same time B. B. B. builds up the broken down constitution and improves the digestion. So sufferers may test B. B. B. a trial bottle will be given away free of charge.

B. B. B. for sale by druggists at $1 per large bottle, or 6 large bottles (full treatment) $5. Complete directions with each bottle. For trial bottle, address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given.

The addition to the St. Bernard store is almost completed. The finishing touches are being put on and it will soon be ready for occupancy.

Does it Pay to Buy Cheap.

A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung tronbles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by dealers in all civilized countries.

Work on the new colored Raptist church is progressing rapidly and the building will be completed in a short time.

Foley's Kidney Cure

Is a pure medicine, and contains in concentrated form, remedies recognized by the most skillful of the medical profession as the most effective agents for the cure of kidney and bladder diseases.

Mr. Jno. B. Atkinson has returned from Beech Haven, N. J., where he had been sojourning for some time.

Lock Jaw.

Ed H. Hardin, China Springs, Tex., says: "One large dose of Morley's Wonderful Eight cured my mare of lock-jaw. It was a wonderful cure and saved me a $65 animal." Free trial bottles at Campbell & Co's.

Miss Ollie Barr returned to her home near Hanson, last Saturday, after a week's visit with relatives here.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The greatest remedy for Incipient Consumption. Cures at once Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Grippe, Asthma and Croup. At all druggists 25c.

MEETING AT MADISONVILLE.

Rev. G. W. Lyon Assisted by Revs. W. K. Piner and Pat Davis.

BEGINS SUNDAY AT M. E. CHURCH.

Madisonville Ky., Aug 30.—On Sunday September 9th a protracted meeting will commence at the M. E. Church, South, Madisonville, and the meeting will continue as long as any interest is manifested. This meeting will be conducted by the pastor in charge Rev. G. W. Lyon. He will be assisted in the work by Dr. W. K. Piner, of Hopkinsville, Ky and Rev. Pat Davis, of Corydon, Ky. Special musical program. This is expected to be the greatest meeting ever held in Madisonville. Three great preachers—three great meetings daily, and no doubt great good will be the outcome. Everybody earnestly requested to come.

Question Answered.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for Indigestion or Biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of Appendicitis, Nervous Prostration or Heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stay fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and other aches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to make you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by St. Bernard drug store.

Miss Alice Bourland, after a pleasant visit to friends in Evansvill and Sebree, has returned home.

Wonderful Eight.

Cures cholera, diarrhœa, colic, cramps, lameness, sprains, lumbago, swellings, pains in the head or body, neuralgia, rheumatism and toothache, all pain, internal or external cured quicker with Morley's Wonderful Eight than any other remedy. Free trial bottles at Campbell & Co's.

Miss Boyd, of Newstead, returned home Monday after a pleasant visit to Miss Effie Teague.

A GOOD many consumptives would be cured and the worst cases comforted and relieved by using Foley's Honey and Tar. Suggest it to those afflicted. You should do this as a friend. Campbell & Co.

Daisy Photos 25c. per dozen, at J. S. Toy's gallery, Earlington, Ky.

Mrs. J. L. Jackson has returned home after an extended visit to friends and relatives at Hanson.

Success—Worth Knowing

Forty years' success in the South proves Hughes' Tonic a great remedy for Chills and all Malaria Eevers. Better than Quinine. Guaranteed. Try it. At druggists. 50c and $1.00 bottles.

Mr. J. J. Stodghill, of the Hanson country, visited his son, E. E. Stodghill last Saturday.

"I had a running sore on my leg for seven years," writes Mrs. James Forest, of Cheppewa Falls, Wis., "and spent hundreds of dollars in trying to get it healed. Two boxes of Banner Salve entireiy cured it." Campbell & Co.

The Fire at Cadiz.

Destroyed the college building, but a better takes its place. Everything new; experienced professors, modern methods, admirable discipline, beautiful grounds, healthful, moral, preparatory, shorthand, commercial, collegiate and teachers' courses. Board $8 to $9 a month. Opens September 3, 1900. Tuition free to all.

Address; Pres. E. McCulley, A. M., Cadiz, Ky.

FINE WORK!

For Fine Watch Work, Clock Work and Jewelry Repairing, call on

W. G. BARTER,

L. & N. R. R. Time Inspector, Earlington, Ky.

ALL MY WORK GUARANTEED.

GOOD THINGS!

If you have the palate of an epicure, or a "sweet tooth," you can be satisfied to the full from our shelves and counters, which are

Loaded With All the Good Things the Earth Produces.

No more choice and complete line of things good to eat can be found in any store except a large city grocery. That's what ours is. It is not situated in a large city, but it is not in any "hen-coop of a town," and our customers know a good thing when they see it. Hence we are able to carry a magnificent stock of Groceries, and to sell them at close figures. Buy your eating from our shelves, and you will have a good taste in your mouth for a month.

St. Bernard Gen'l Store.

GEORGE O. TOY,

(Successor to Isaac Davis.)

LIVERY & FEED STABLE.

At the Old Stand, on Main street, just west of Depot.

EARLINGTON, KY.

First-Class Equipment and Prompt Service.

Eight Rooms, Halls, Closets, Bays, Bath, Attic, Balcony, Porches and Cellar.

TELEPHONE NO. 3.

IF YOU WANT A Turn-Key Job, Modern Up to Date

"Twentieth" Century Residence, Business House, Church, or any other class of building done promptly and in first-class style, apply to, or address

M. McCord,

Contractor and Builder—16 years experience,

EARLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Plans, Details and Specifications drawn up on short notice. Estimates on work and materials cheerfully given. Correspondence solicited.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TEAMS.

SADDLE HORSES.

BARNETT & ARNOLD,

LIVERY STABLE

HEARSE.

HEAVY HAULING AND CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.

AT COST PRICE.

Will sell for cash at cost, less the freight, my entire new stock of Furniture, Coffins, Etc.

LEE COZART, EARLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

J. W. H. Belote, DENTIST.

Office over the Postoffice. Lady Assistant Always Present.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

If so, write or call on me, and get a plan of your house, barn, storehouse, etc. I can save you money on plans. Special attention given to One-story Cottages. Any one can build your house on my plans. Send me 10c in stamps. I will send you a sketch free to any one on application.

James L. Long, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Box 240 Office over Postoffice, Ninth Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

John W. Twyman has been engaged for several days in putting a tin roof on the large store of H. R. Cox at Nebo.

J. W. Robinson has bought Ed Stodghill's property in this city. Mr. Stodghill is thinking of moving to Morganfield to reside.

Tom Ezell, of Crofton, will move his family to this city in a few days. Mr. Ezell has a position under L. H. O'Brien in the L. & N. shops.

Hampton Fox will teach shorthand at Hopkinsville again this season, commencing early this month, in an office centrally located in that city.

A large party of our citizens attended the funeral of Mr. Harvey Bourland at Grapevine last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Bourland had many friends in this city.

Dr. Kennedy, the well-known Optician, will be in Earlington at the Denton hotel September 11th—five days only. Try me; I guarantee to please you. Eyes tested free.

Judge Nunn, John B. Brasher, D. W. Gatlin, Jerrold A. Jonson, C. C. Givens and others from Madisonville attended the James-Bourland speaking here last Saturday night.

Our over-sea shipments of agricultural implements amount to about $2,000,000 a month—that is, they have averaged that amount for the months of the current calendar year that have elapsed.

Elmo Shaver and family are moving to Crofton this week. Mr. Shaver is fireman on the hill engine near that place. Elmo and his family are among our very best citizens and we regret to give them up.

Letter From Texas.

A Texas subscriber writes this:

EDITOR BEE:

Dear Sir:—I herewith send you one dollar. Send me a receipt for this and the other one. I like your politics and your stand against those walking agitators. I think they are the meanest people in Kentucky except the Goebel Democrats that stole the election. Send the paper until the election if I never pay for it.

Myself and six boys for McKinley.

Yours truly.
L. F. L.

After Cigarette-Smokers.

Manager J. D. Russell has received the following communication from Leland Hume, Assistant General Manager of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company:

"From a personal observation and from the statements of eminent specialists, there seems no reason to doubt the fact that the habitual use of cigarettes is extremely harmful, especially where the use thereof is contracted in early youth. Therefore, we wish to serve notice on any employe of your office who uses cigarettes that it is our wish for him to break himself promptly of the habit. On any employe who is 21 years of age, you are directed to serve notice that the use of cigarettes, after August 1, will be prohibited, and you are further instructed to in the future refuse to employ anyone who is adeicted to this habit."—New Era.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Farewell Sermon.

Rev. R. M. Wheat will preach his farewell sermon at Nebo next Sunday. On the Third Sunday he will preach his farewell sermon to his Earlington congregation. The annual Conference meets at Elizabethtown, on the 27th inst. Paul M. Moore, who is one of the lay delegates from the Henderson district will accompany the pastor to conference.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Alex Clark Dead.

Mr. Alex Clark, one of the most prominent citizens of the Pond river country, and one of the best men in the county, died of stomach trouble last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Clark was about 60 years old and leaves widow to mourn his departure. After the funeral services Sunday afternoon his remains were laid to rest in the Browder's Chapel graveyard.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at St. Bernard's drug store.

Residence Burned.

On last Saturday about noon, Dr. F. P. Tilford, of Nebo, had the misfortune to lose his house and part of the contents destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the kitchen. The house and contents were insured.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, is a type of Constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels. Only 25 cents at St. Bernard's Drug Store.

Build a Home
Repair a House?
Now is the time for this kind of work.
PUT YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER
For Spring and Summer.
Make your nest comfortable.
WE HAVE THE STUFF
Mill work of all kinds.
Rough and Dressed Lumber,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mantels,
Grates, Builders' Hardware,
Etc., Etc.
OUR PLANING MILL RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
And we can furnish all orders on short notice.
You Know the Firm. We Will Treat You Right.
RUBY'S PLANING MILL,
WEST OF L. & N. DEPOT,
MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

The Grim Reaper Takes Away Hon. Harvey Bourland, of Madisonville.

Mr. Harvey Bourland is dead. This was the sad piece of news which was received by friends and relatives in this city Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bourland died at his residence, near Madisonville, last Saturday, of consumption, and Bright's disease, of which he had been a sufferer for a long while.

Mr. Bourland was one of Hopkins county's best and most prominent citizens and had many friends, not only in this county, but everywhere that he was known. He was a kindhearted man and one who was thoroughly honest in his dealings with his fellow-men. Mr. Bourland leaves a wife and several children, one of whom is Prof. E. B. Bourland, who taught in the public schools in this city for several terms. The funeral services, held at Grapevine Sunday, and attended by an immense crowd of friends and acquaintances, were under the auspices of the Hopkins County Confederate Association, of which body the deceased was an honored member.

Eloquent and touching addresses were delivered by Elder J. L. Hill and Hon Polk Laffoon, after which the remains were consigned to their last resting place. THE BEE extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis. by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but she heard of it, and took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeons knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at St. Bernard's drug store.

C. J. Waddill to Speak.

Hon. C. J. Waddill will deliver an address to the men of Earlington at the Christian church to-night, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His subject will be: "Education Essential to Success." Mr. Waddill is a fine speaker, and everyone who hears him will be well paid for going. The address will begin at 8 o'clock.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by St. Bernard's Drug Store.

Cow for Sale.

A nice three-quarter Jersey cow, two and one-half years old with a four months old calf. Good condition; a good milk and butter cow.

M. MCCHORD.

Three Organs for Sale.

I have three real nice good organs, which I have recently taken in exchange for pianos. I am going to close these goods out at half price. Parties desiring to secure a great bargain will do well to see me at once. The above organs are almost as good as new.

E. HIBBS, Madisonville, Ky.

First Prize.

E. Hibbs delivered a fine Baldwine piano to John Rule last week. The instrument is one of the very best. The Baldwin pianos took first prize at the Paris Exposition.

How Bright's Disease Starts.

Indigestion, biliousness, blood poisoned with urea and uric acid (which should have been excreted by the kidneys), rheumatic pains in nerves and joints, causing irritation of the kidneys, then pains over the small of the back, mark sure approach of Bright's disease. Do not delay taking Foley's Kidney Cure, for it makes the kidneys right. Take no substitute. Campbell & Co.

Mrs. Wm. Hughes has returned to her home in Morganfield, after a several days visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCarley.

A Warning.

Pain or soreness in the back must never be slighted. Kidney diseases creep on us with only that one warning. Delay is folly when by timely use of Morley's Liver and Kidney Cordial, the great system renovater, all danger can be avoided. This remedy is a positive cure for Kidney and Urinary Troubles.

J. L. Harned Robbed.

Mr. J. L. Harned, who is a traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, was assaulted and robbed while waiting for a train at Owensboro last Sunday night. He was stabbed twice and although his wounds are painful they are not considered dangerous. The negroes escaped. Mr. Harned is well known in this city, where he lived for several years and his many friends will be pained to hear of his misfortune.

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent **Sick Headache,** dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Went Fishing.

A party composed of Mike Long and sons, John, Grover and Ed, Fleetwood Griffin and Tom Stone and son went to Pond river Monday to spend a few days hunting and fishing, and of course the fish may look sharp for these men are anglers of wide experience and success.

Consumption Cured.

Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam will cure any case of consumption if taken in time. Consumption starts with a slight cough or cold.

This is where consumption gets its start and if you will use Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam, you will cure the cough, heal the lungs and throat and avoid the most dreaded of all diseases, consumption. Delay in attending to a slight cough may cost you your life. Large size bottles. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by St. Bernard Drugstore.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

Judge Joseph I. Landes, of Hopkinsville, has been appointed as a referee in bankruptcy by Judge Walter Evans.

No Relief for Twenty Years.

"I had bronchitis for twenty years," said Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., "and at times have been bedfast. I never got relief until I had taken Foley's Honey and Tar. It is pleasant and gives quick relief, and is a sure cure for throat and lung diseases." Take nothing else. Campbell & Co.

Mrs. J. W. Robinson and little son, William, have been visiting relatives and friends in Springfield, Tenn., for several days.

DIGEST YOUR FOOD.

Ninety per cent. of all sickness is caused by food not being properly digested, it creates poisons and goes into your blood and then you are liable to almost any disease the human system is heir to. Use Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder and watch the results. You will feel the good effects after taking one dose. Give it a trial and be convinced. Price 25c.

Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam Cures Your Cough. Just the Medicine for Children.

For sale by
St. Bernard drug store.

Brakeman Wat Rntherford has been visiting his parents at Nebo.

Half the World Is In Darkness

As to the cause of their ill health. If they would start to treat their kidneys with Foley's Kidney Cure, the weariness of body and mind, backache, headache and rheumatic pains would disappear. Campbell & Co.

Judge A. J. Stokes spent Monday in Madisonville.

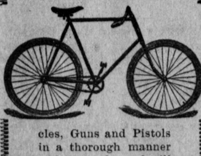
Ladies Favorite.—Morley's Little Liver Pills *for Bilious People* are the ladies' favorite, because they are small, easily taken, and do their work quietly, but effectually. One a dose. Sold by Campbell & Co., Earlington.

Lee B. Mills, of Madisonville, was here Monday.

Ulcers, open or obstinate sores, scalds and piles, quickly cured by Banner Salve, the most healing medicine in the world. Campbell & Co.

Call on Toy, the Earlington Photographer and have your photos made cheap from 25c. per dozen up.

Bicycle Repairs.
Bicycle Sundries.
I have opened a Repair Shop in Earlington, and will repair Bicy-



cles, Guns and Pistols in a thorough manner and promptly, and will keep repairs for all on hand.
E. N. AUSTIN,
Main Street, West of the Railroad.

BARGAINS AT BISHOP'S.

Are you taking advantage of the "end of the season" cuts we are making all through our house?

??????
Why not profit at our expense? It is our proposition---not yours.
??????

WE ARE MAKING LIFE-LOSING PRICES:
On all of our Wash Dress Goods.
On all of our Crash or Duck Skirts.
On all of our Parasols.
On all of our Men's, Ladies' and Children's Slippers.
On all of our Men's and Boys' Straw Hats.
On all of our Men's Crash Suits.
On all of our Ladies' Shirt Waists.
And besides our "Remnant Box" is full of values these times.

The Saving We Are Offering Allows Big Interest on Your Money.

BISHOP & CO.
MADISONVILLE, KY. PHONE 77--2.

Fine Wall Papers
At One-Third Less Than City Prices.
Special Styles in Decorations
..300 Buggies..
On Exhibition in our Repository. All bought last summber before the advance.
Forbes & Bro.,
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company's
LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE.

Residence Telephones as low as $1.25 per month.

Business Telephones as low as $1.50 per month.

We place you in communication with
20,000,000 People,
Who transact an enormous daily business
BY TELEPHONE,
Which could not otherwise be done.
CALL CENTRAL FOR INFORMATION. NO CONTRACTS REQUIRED.

Subscribe for The Bee,
One Dollar Per Year.

A YEAR'S SHIPBUILDING.

Complete Official Returns for the Fiscal Year That Ended June 30 Last.

THE RECORD ONLY TWICE EXCEEDED.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Forty-Six Vessels of Three Hundred and Ninety-Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-Eight Gross Tons Built and Documented.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1,446 vessels of 393,168 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. Since 1853 this record has been exceeded only twice—in 1864, when 415,740 gross tons were built, and in 1874, when 432,735 gross tons were built.

Sailing Vessels.

The construction may be classed according to the following types: Schooners, schooner-barges and sloops, 499, of 109,605 gross tons; great lake steam vessels, 25, of 97,847 gross tons; canal boats and barges, 523, of 74,860 gross tons; ocean screw steamships, 20, of 60,369 gross tons, of which all but one, the "Maraicabo," 1,771 gross tons, were built wholly or principally for trades reserved by law to American vessels; river steamers, 375, of 44,282 gross tons; square-rigged vessels, 4, of 6,205 gross tons.

Steam Vessels.

The steam vessels built—420, of 202,498 gross tons—surpass the record, the nearest approach being 1891, when 488 steam vessels of 185,037 gross tons were built.

Steel Vessels.

The steel vessels built—90, of 195,851 gross tons—exceed the previous record year, 1899, when 91 such vessels, of 131,379 gross tons, were built. Cleveland, O., ranks first as builder of steel vessels, with 9 steamships of 42,119 gross tons, followed by Newport News, 7 steamships of 28,202 gross tons; Chicago, 5 vessels, 24,504 tons; Detroit, 4 steamships of 15,693 tons.

Work of the Past Decade.

During the past decade the steel steam vessels built in the United States aggregate 465, of 742,830 gross tons, of which 198, of 450,089 gross tons, were built on the great lakes. For comparison it may be noted that the British board of trade reports that 727 steel steam vessels, of 1,423,344 gross tons, were built in the United Kingdom during 1899. During the ten years, 69 steel steam vessels, of 194,080 gross tons, were built at [illegible] 110, of 138,593 gross tons, at Philadelphia.

On the Great Lakes.

The total tonnage built and documented on the great lakes during the year—125 vessels, of 130,611 gross tons—is the largest in the history of that region. The total for the middle Atlantic and Gulf coasts—605 vessels, of 135,473 tons—exceeds any record since 1872. The total for the new England coast—199 vessels, of 72,179 gross tons—has not been equalled since 1891, while the product of the Pacific coast—300 vessels, of 40,396 tons—is surpassed only by the returns of 1898 and 1890.

Mississippi and Tributaries.

Construction on the Mississippi river and tributaries—217 vessels, of 14,509 tons—is 9,000 tons less than in 1899. The foregoing figures do not cover yachts or government vessels.

KILLED HIS AGED FATHER.

Terrible Deed of Charles Moody, While at Work with His Father in a Coal Mine.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 2.—Charles Moody, aged 20 years, killed John Moody, his aged father, while the two were at work in the Glendale coal mine, 150 feet below the surface of the earth. Young Moody, who is an epileptic, became suddenly insane, and while his father was busy, with his back toward his son, drilling into a mass of coal, he drove his pick into his father's body, piercing the heart. Moody, who is in jail, expresses no regret for his terrible crime, but declares he is glad he killed his father.

STEVENSON'S ITINERARY.

The Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate's Illinois Tour for Next Week.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The itinerary of Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson for the week beginning September 10, was announced by the Democratic state central committee as follows: September 10, Joliet; 11th, Streator; 12th, Vandalia; 13th, East St. Louis; 14th, Havana; 15th, Rock Island.

SECRETARY HAY'S ILLNESS.

His Indisposition was Slight and He Says He is Now in His Usual Health.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 2.—Senator Wm. E. Chandler has received a telegram from Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, who is at Lake Sunapee, denying that he was seriously ill. The secretary said: "My indisposition was slight, and I am now in my usual health."

Bubonic Plague in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 3.—Another death, supposed to be due to the bubonic plague, occurred here yesterday. Ninety-three cases of the disease are now under observation.

OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

A boy killed his father, near Martelle, Ia., who was brutally mistreating the boy's mother. The coroner's jury exonerated the boy.

M. Jacques Faure, treasurer of the Auro club, of Paris, has successfully crossed the English channel in a balloon.

The navy department has received a detailed report of the grounding of the battleship Oregon on the coast of China. Defective charts are blamed.

Bishop Glennon of Kansas City, Mo., has declared war on the new Butler theater that is soon to be opened there, patterned after the Standard, at St. Louis.

Charles Hamilton, son of Charles W. Hamilton, of St. Louis, was drowned in Jackson Park quarry pond, near Glendale, Mo., while bathing.

Santiago, Cuba, is experiencing the severest weather known since 1877. Monday the lower part of the city was five feet under water.

Enoch Moss, a negro, was hanged at Bastrop, Tex., for the murder of his employer, Neal Lane, a white farmer, July 19, 1899. Moss claimed justification, as Lane had threatened his life.

The Minnesota state fair, at St. Paul, opened Monday. The cattle exhibit is said to be one of the finest ever gathered together in North America.

Mrs. Burchfield died at Rotherwood, Tenn., as the result of being stabbed in the right side by her divorced husband, John Burchfield.

Ed. Easton, who killed Ed. Marshall near Little Rock, Ark., last September, was convicted in the Perry county circuit court and sentenced to be hanged October 26.

Harry Palmer, a Colfax (Wash.) liveryman, was frightfully and perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of an alcohol lamp in a vapor bath cabinet.

Two white tenant farmers in the eastern part of Dallas county, Tex., fought a duel Monday. One of them is dead and the other in jail.

Zach Montgomery, assistant attorney general of the United States under President Clevelend, died at Los Angeles, Cal. He was stricken with apoplexy a few days ago.

The Dawes commission has completed the work of enrolling the Seminole Indians. The number entitled to allotment of land at this time is 2,980.

Information from the lower Colorado, in Texas, is to the effect that a large rice industry is shortly to be inaugurated along the swampy land near the mouth of Colorado river.

A cat with symptoms of hydrophobia bit a number of persons at Mulberry Grove, Ill. The most serious injury inflicted was upon a child of William Elam, a prominent merchant. The cat was killed.

Rev. Charles Knippenberg, agent, at Hamburg, of the Missouri synod of the Lutheran church, has been notified he must serve a year in the imperial army or be expelled from Germany. He is an American citizen.

Joseph F. Hausmann, 67 years old, who lived on his farm on the Dorothy Ferry road in St. Louis county, Mo., dropped dead while driving, with his son, to the Missouri Pacific depot at Kirkwood.

William Anderson, of Temple Hill, Ill., was accidentally shot through the side with a shotgun. He was riding in his buggy with the gun against him, when the team ran away, causing the discharge.

Labor Day in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt of New York and Hon. William J. Bryan reviewed the monster labor parade in Chicago, Monday, from the same stand, afterwards lunched together, and, later, addressed the assembled multitude from the same platform. Gov. Roosevelt took the brotherhood of mankind as the keynote of his address, while Mr. Bryan dwelt upon imperialism's dark shadow.

Placed In the Archives.

The Hague, Sept. 5.—The ratifications of the agreements and treaties resulting from the peace conference has been formally placed in the foreign office archives.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 5.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 [illegible]	@	$5 [illegible]
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9⅝
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 25	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79⅛	@	81⅛
CORN—No. 2	....	@	47
OATS—No. 2	....	@	25½
PORK—Mess New	12 00	@	12 5[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	9½	@	9⅝
BEEVES—Steers	4 25	@	6 10
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@	3 75
CALVES—(per 100)	5 00	@	7 00
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 75	@	5 40
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 40	@	3 75
FLOUR—Patents (new)	3 45	@	3 65
Other Grades	2 80	@	3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73	@	73¾
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41⅛
OATS—No. 2	22	@	22½
RYE—No. 2	....	@	55
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 50	@	8 50
Leaf Burley	4 50	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)	9 50	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	15	@	17
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	8⅛
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	13
PORK—StandardMess(new)	....	@	12 50
LARD—Prime Steam	6⅝	@	6¾
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	6 20
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 90	@	5 45
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 40	@	3 65
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 80	@	4 00
Spring Patents	3 50	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	74	@	75
No. 2 Red	75½	@	76½
CORN—No. 2	41	@	41⅛
OATS—No. 2	21½	@	22
PORK—Mess	11 00	@	11 05
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 75	@	5 [illegible]
HOGS—Fair to Choice	4 65	@	5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69	@	71½
OATS—No. 2 White	25½	@	26½
CORN—No. 2	38½	@	39
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 55	@	4 00
CORN—No. 2	....	@	51
OATS—Western	....	@	30
HAY—Choice	17 50	@	18 00
PORK—Standard Mess	....	@	12 50
BACON—Short Rib Sides	8¾	@	8⅞
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9½
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½	@	75¾
CORN—No. 2	42½	@	43½
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	22½	@	23¾
PORK—New Mess	12 50	@	12 75
BACON—Short Rib	8½	@	8¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	9½

What's the Matter?

Have you that "tired feeling?" Does your head and limbs ache?

A WARNING—you need

YUCATAN CHILL-TONIC

IMPROVED

By its use at the proper time you can head off an attack of Chills and Fever. It is the truest tonic known for a rundown system. Brings on a healthy appetite.

PRICE 50 CENTS

MADE ONLY BY THE CARLSTEDT MEDICINE CO. EVANSVILLE, IND.

All Druggists Should Have It in Stock.

From Nebo.

Nebo, Ky., Sept. 4.—Still it rains not.

Tobacco is nearly all in and while it will not be as heavy yet the quality of the crop is far above the average.

Sickness is on the increase and if the present hot weather continues we fear it may prove serious.

Ed. Hoffman has been quite sick for several days, but is reported better.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illiness of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hartman and hope for his speedy recovery.

H. R. Cox is having his store covered with tin. The work is being done by parties in Earlington.

Work on our sidewalk has been suspended for want of material.

Major Beaumont, who has been spending a few days in Madisonville has returned home.

Prof. Lutz, of Madisonville, passed through Nebo Saturday on his way to Lisman to begin his school.

Watt Rutherford, who is employed as brakeman on the L. & N., is at home suffering from an attack of chills.

Miss Lizzie Beaumont, who has been spending her vacation in Nebo and Madisonville, left for London, Ky., where she is employed as teacher. Miss Lizzie is one of our best young ladies.

Jno. B. Landen, of the Rose creek neighborhood, was in the city Saturday.

Rev. J. F. Story came down Saturday to fill his regular appointment He was accompanied by his good wife.

Just as the people of usually quiet little town were waiting for the call to dinner, the cry of fire was heard on investigating Dr. L. P. Tilford's residence was discovered to be on fire. The house was a total loss.

Norman Hopgood lost his entire crop of tobacco by fire Saturday.

In a conversation with a leading citizen of this county he said that he had always been a democrat but was now convinced that it was best for everyone for McKinley to be elected again and would vote that way and that he was convinced that the country was more prosperous under Republican than democratic rule and that he had traveled over two or three counties and believed McKinley would poll a larger vote than before.

We are sorry to hear of the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Parish.

Miss Helen Cox was taken very sick at church Sunday and had to be carried home. She was resting easy this morning.

RUSTICUS.

Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam.

A physician can prescribe Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam. The Formula is on the package. Cures your Cough in a day. Very pleasant to take. Children cry for it. Large size bottles. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Drugstore.

For a Beautiful Complexion, Take Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder.

Chapter Meeting.

A called meeting of Earlington Royal Arch Chapter U. D., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock for the conference of degrees. Companions take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

PAUL M. MOORE, H. P.
WARNER CAMPBELL, Secy.

BORES KEEP FALLING BACK.

They Are Either Nearly Done For or They are Drawing the British Into a Trap.

London, Sept. 1.—Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, August 29, reports to the war office as follows:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervalhoven and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town. through the town.

"French's column reached Dooernhoek, overlooking Watervalonder, with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcona's Horse, is further near Nooit Gadacht. We have occupied Watervalhoven and Watervaldon. Buller reports that Nooit Gadacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line towards Watervalonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrim's Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge near the station which has been destroyed."

THIRTY OF THE BIGGEST.

A Ratio of Increase in Population Which, if Maintained, Would Give the Country 80,000,000.

Washington, Sept. 1.—With the announcement of the population of Detroit the census bureau has completed the count of the inhabitants of the 30 largest cities of the United States, showing a total of 13,243,515. Already over 30,000,000 have been counted, and Director Merriam is certain that the entire population returns will be ready for congress when it meets in December.

For some years the opinion has been prevalent that the census of 1900 would show a total population of 75,000,000. The returns from the 30 cities show an average increase of almost 30 per cent., which, if maintained through the country, would mean that the population is in the neighborhood of 80,000,000, but it is characteristic of all countries that the towns grow faster than the country districts, and the larger the city the more rapidly it grows. The great increase in the farming communities has been from Ohio westward to the Dakotas.

The list of 30 of the largest cities, and their population, is as follows:

Greater New York, including New York and Brooklyn	3,437,262
Chicago	1,698,575
Philadelphia	1,293,697
St. Louis	575,238
Boston	560,892
Baltimore	508,957
Cleveland	381,768
Buffalo	352,218
San Francisco	342,782
Cincinnati	352,218
Pittsburgh	321,616
New Orleans	287,104
Detroit	285,704
Milwaukee	285,318
Washington	278,718
Newark	246,070
Jersey City	206,433
Louisville	204,731
Minneapolis	202,718
Providence	175,597
Indianapolis	169,164
Kansas City	163,752
St. Paul	163,632
Rochester	162,435
Denver	133,859
Toledo	131,822
Allegheny	129,396
Columbus	125,560
Omaha	102,555
Total	13,243,515

A DOUBLE DROWNING.

Two St. Louisans Drowned in the Mississippi by the Overturning of Their Skiff.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Two of a party of four St. Louis men were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff in the river below the Merchants' bridge Sunday.

The dead are H. Kerth, and Henry, better known as "Duff," Crassack. Edward Scheutz and Henry Engling, the survivors, clung to the capsized boat until rescued, below the Venice ferry landing half a mile farther downstream, by William Thompson and L. Miller, fishermen.

The accident was caused by the high wind, which upset the skiff.

FIRE AT ATLIN CITY, ALASKA.

The Business Portion of the Mining Town Nearly Wiped Out of Existence by Fire.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 3.—The steamer Amur, from Skaguay, reports that the business section of Atlin City was nearly wiped out by fire on Sunday, August 26. Ten of the largest buildings were destroyed. The loss is over $40,000, with little if any insurance.

The citizens worked hard to save the town and prevented the flames from reaching any government property or building. The news reached Skaguay by telegraph, and no details were obtainable when the Amur left.

Will Arrive this Month.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—Maj. John B. Kerr, Tenth United States cavalry, recently appointed military attache of the United States embassy in Berlin, is expected to arrive here during the present month.

The man who smokes **Old Virginia Cheroots** has a satisfied, "glad I have got it" expression on his face from the time he lights one. He knows he will not be disappointed. No matter where he buys one—Maine or Texas, Florida or California—he knows they will be just the same as those he gets at home—clean—well made—burn even—taste good—satisfying!

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

PERSONAL.

Miss Nannie Stokes returned last Monday from a visit to friends in Henderson and Evansville.

Miss Minnie Bourland was in the county seat yesterday.

Miss Deberry, of McMinville, Tenn is here with her aunt, Mrs. E. L. Stokes.

J. E. Brown visited the county seat Tuesday.

Attorneys J. A. Jonson and F. V. Zimmer, of Madisonville, were in our town Sunday evening.

Mrs. P. J. Hurb spent last week with Mrs. Frank Bramwell in Nashville.

County Y. M. C. A. Secretary Howard Caldwell was in the city Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Celeste Moore is visiting friends in Madisonville.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Earlington do ordain as follows:

That it is desirable and necessary to the interest of the city that a portion of Railroad street, being a strip on the west side of said Railroad street near its intersection with Main street, being 11.5 feet wide by 109.5 feet long, being north and south and commenceing 25 feet south of the south line of Main street and adjoining the property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company shall be taken, used and occupied for a public building, to-wit: a passenger depot for the use of said railroad company and of the public transacting business with it as a carrier of passengers for hire.

It is therefore ordered that the Mayor, acting for the city, the inhabitants thereof and this council, do transfer by his deed said strip of ground hereinabove described to the said Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for its and the publics use as a site for said depot.

WILLIAM F. BURR, Mayor.
PAUL M. MOORE, Clerk.
Earlington, Ky., August 6, 1900.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Of Interest to Stockholders—Free Transportation to Attend the Annual Meeting at Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at a meeting held July 18, 1900, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Upon the recommendation of the President, the resolution adopted July 21, 1897, authorizing the free transportation of stockholders over the Company's lines to Chicago and return, at the time of the annual meeting of stockholders, was reconsidered and amended so as to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That, until the further order of this Board, there may be issued, to each holder of one or more shares of the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered on the books of the company, a ticket enabling him, or her, to travel free over the company's lines from the station on the Illinois Central Railroad nearest to his or her registered address, to Chicago and return, for the purpose of attending, in person, the meetings of stockholders. Such ticket to be good for the journey to Chicago only during the four days immediately preceding, and the day of the meeting, and for the return journey from Chicago only on the day of the meeting, and the four days immediately following, when properly counter-signed and stamped during business hours—that is to say, between 9.00 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.—in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. G. Bruen, in Chicago. Such tickets may be obtained by any registered holder of stock on appplication, in writing to the President of the Company in Chicago. Each application must state the full name and address of the stockholder exactly as given in his or her certificate of stock, together with the number and date of such certificate. No more than one person will be carried free in respect to any one holding of stock as registered on the book of the Company.

Br order of the Board of Directors.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, September 26, 1900, at noon. For the purpose of this meeting, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on September 11 to the morning of September 27.

Strayed.

A male hog, white and black spots, split in left ear, about eighteen months old. A reward will be paid to any one returning hog to me, or furnishing information leading to recovery.

WYLIE JOHNSON,
Hecla Mines.

Wilson Borders, Eugene Coenen, Bob Priest and Theo Coenen atteuded the ice cream supper at Mortons Gap Tuesday night.

W. R. Smith, Pres. Commercial College of Kentucky University. Lexington, Ky.

Reference—Awards at 2 greatest World's Expositions and thousands of graduates in positions. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $90. SHORTHAND, TYPE-WRITING & TELEGRAPHY, SPECIALTIES. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Literary Course free, if desired. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Note.—Kentucky University resources, $500,000, and had nearly 1000 students in attendance last year.

Foley's Honey and Tar heals lungs and stops the cough.

EARLINGTON FREE LIBRARY

Situated at the east end of Main Street, three squares from the depot, furnished with some

800 VOLUMES

At the free use and disposal of all who will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the library in their leisure hours.

All Leading Periodicals and Daily Newspapers

On file constantly, including various scientific papers, furnishing timely and profitable matter on mining and other subjects.

ALL FREE FOR THE ASKING

LIBRARIAN IN ATTENDANCE.

Open 2 p. m. to 8:30 p. m., Every Day Except Sunday.

MR. SCOTT WITHDRAWS.

Offers His Services as a Stump Speaker For the Campaign.

ASKS FRIENDS TO SUPPORT LYNCH.

Mr. Will P. Scott yesterday published a letter of withdrawal from the congressional race, in the Louisville Dispatch, and strongly urges all his friends to rally to the support of Mr. William Lynch, the Honest Election Democratic nominee. This unites all Hopkins County Re-Republicans on Mr. Lynch since Mr. Sebree's withdrawal several days since had already put his friends among Lynch's supporters.

Mr. Scott's letter to Chairman Leslie Combs is as follows:

Dawson Springs, Ky., Sep. 4,1900—Hon Leslie Combs, Chairman Campaign Committee, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir: In view of the fact that all other candidates are withdrawing from the fight for the nomination in this Congressional district, and it seems to be the wish and the desire of all to thoroughly harmonize all elements in behalf of civil liberty, and unite upon Hon. William Lynch, the nominee of the Brown Democrats, I hereby withdraw, and will not allow my name to be presented to the Henderson convention.

Recent developments have clearly shown that I would not only carry my county, which, being the key to the situation, assured me the nomination, but I have developed outside strength, which at first I scarcely dared hope for. These facts, together with the great enthusiasm of my friends in my behalf throughout the district, had given me renewed ambitions, and the interest shown by the Republicans and independent Democrats assured me of election at the polls in November. But no ambitions of mine could be too great a sacrifice to cause me to stand in the way of harmony or lose one single vote for John W. Yerkes, whose election ouershadows all other issues.

I call upon my friends to rally to the standard of William Lynch, and not only nominate him at the Henderson convention, but use every honorable means to secure his election in November.

In my withdrawal I also tender my services to the committee in the Second, and will speak at any time and on any occasion that they may desire.

Thanking my many friends for the interest manifested in my behalf, I am, your obedient servant,

WILL P. SCOTT.

On receiving Mr. Scott's withdrawal, Chairman Combs sent him the following reply:

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5, 1900.—Hon. Will P. Scott, Dawson Springs, Ky.—My Dear Mr. Scott: Your letter of September 4 received. I want to thank you in the name of the committee for the position you take in the matter of the Congressional nomination in the Second district. The fact that every Republican called upon for a service or a sacrifice has responded favorably to the committee shows a most satisfactory spirit in the party. The committee will be very glad to avail itself of your services on the stump in the Second district, and Mr. Long will arrange dates with you in the near future. With renewed thanks, I am, very truly yours.

LESLIE COMBS, Chairman.

In the Second District.

Let all men who doubt the ultimate triumph of reason and righteousness in Kentucky politics read again the admirable letter of withdrawal of Mr. Elijah Sebree.

Mr. Sebree is an earnest Republican with political ambition. He had won the nomination for Congress, but he retires in order to unite all the friends of civil liberty in support of Mr. Lynch, named by the Brown Democrats as their candidate for Congress.

This consolidation is admirable in itself, but the spirit which is thus shown is the spirit which is to free Kentucky from the domination of as piratical a crew as ever sought to seize the ship of state. It is the spirit that is abroad in Kentucky, and it grows deeper and stronger every day. The cause of the people is in good hands. The Republican organization is responding to popular impulse as it never has done before. Mr. Sebree sacrifices a nomination to strengthen his party, and his party, thus strengthened, must remember how faithfully he has served it and his State in the crisis of the battle for civil liberty.

Mr. Lynch will be named as as the nominee of the united forces of civil liberty, and he will carry the banner to victory.

The Goebelites have no conception of the extent of the popular revolt, yet they tremble already before the coming storm. The very presence of the Legislature at Frankfort is an evidence of the revulsion of public opinion that has taken place in Kentucky. There is but one issue—civil liberty—and on that issue the result is not in doubt.—Louisville Evening Post.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Earlington Masons are Busy in Conference Of Degrees.

Earlington Royal Arch Chapter U. D. which was set to work some weeks ago is now quite busy in the conference of degrees on a number of candidates and has other petitioners in prospect. Wm. Vanason, J. W. Robinson and Carl Woolfalk were started on the road last week. A meeting is called for tonight at which several other candidates will be due and another meeting for Saturday night is possible. It is said that a promising team of workers is being developed in the new Chapter and all members are earnestly interested in the work.

SERIOUSLY SHOT.

Wylie Lowry May Die From Wounds Inflicted by Marion Love.

Tuesday night about 10 o'clock, Marion Love fired two shots into Wylie Lowry in the house of Henry Cooksey. All the parties are colored. Lowry was shot in the abdomen, the ball entering slightly above the navel. Another ball was found in his side under the skin. It was thought at first that the wounds were almost necessarily fatal although the wounded man escaped from Cooksey's house and made his way in to the next house after he was shot. Love escaped but efforts were at once made to apprehend and bring him back.

Dr. Chatten had the injured man taken to his office where he operated on him, assisted by Dr's. Scull and Davis, Miss Goodell, Jesse Phillips and Eldred Davis. The ball was not located, but the examination did not disclose any puncture of the bowel and Lowry's magnificent physical strength is now expected to see him through, although the hot weather will be a serious drawback.

The men quarreled and Love had a gun. Some beer had been imbibed but the men were not intoxicated. Lowry is said to have remonstrated with Love and told him he had nothing against him and asked him not to shoot. Afterwards Lowry said he didn't think Love would shoot or he would not have stayed to be shot at. The wounded man was perfectly quiet and did not even groan.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Earlington do ordain as follows:

That it is desirable and necessary to the interest of the City that a portion of Railroad street being a strip on the west side thereof, near its intersection with Main street, same commencing 275 feet north of the north line of Main street and being 5 feet wide by 110.5 feet long, adjoining the property of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company shall be taken, used and occupied for public building, to-wit: a freight house or depot for the use of said railroad company and of the public transacting business with it as a common carrier of freight for hire.

It is therefore furthered ordered that the Mayor of the city, acting for the city, this council and for the inhabitants of said city, do transfer by his deed, said strip of ground ereinabove described to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for its and the publics use as a site for its said freight house.

WILLIAM F. BURR, Mayor.
PAUL M. MOORE, Clerk.
Earlington, Ky., Aug. 6, 1900

Entertainment a Success.

The young ladies of the Christian church at Mortons Gap gave an ice cream supper for the benefit of their church Tuesday evening. A large crowd was present and the supper was a success in every respect. Miss Clara Grasty got the prize for selling the largest amount of cream and taking in the most money.

A Successful Class.

Mrs. Cassie Steele is conducting a successful music class at Mortons Gap. She has ten pupils and every one is progressing nicely.

NERVOUSNESS, An American Disease.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL is authority for the statement that nervousness is the characteristic malady of the American nation, and statistics show that nerve deaths number one-fourth of all deaths recorded, the mortality being mainly among young people.

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLE.

is the grand specific for this great American disease, because it goes straight to the source of the weakness, building up health and strength by supplying rich, abundant food and pure blood to the worn-out tissues, rousing the liver to activity and regulating all the organs of the body.

"The Michigan Drug Co.," Detroit, Mich.

Liverettes the famous little liver pills. 25c.

For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington, Ky.

St. Charles Items.

We had a nice shower here last Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Welsh on August 30th, a baby girl.

Several of our young people attended the picnic at Crabtree last Saturday.

Will P. Scott, who is seeking the Republican nomination for Congress spoke to a good house here last Thursday night.

Miss Robbie Gregory, of Fulton, is visiting relatives in this community.

Mrs. Riley Rainer and children and Miss Jonell Galloway returned last Saturday after a week's visit to Dawson Springs.

Mr. D. H. Klusmier, of Pensacola, Fla., is taking a much needed rest here and at Dawson Springs.

Miss Ophelia Davis as principal and J. D. Cart as assistant, opened the public school here last Monday.

Miss Hattie Reed, who had to return to her home near Cadiz, on account of illness, has recovered, and is now back and in charge of her class in music.

G. W. Cook, James Long, Charles Hewlett and Onton Balder, who went to Marion, Ill, are back at home again for awhile.

The ladies of the Christian Sunday-school and Endeavor Society will give an ice cream supper on next Friday night, to which all are invited. The proceeds will be used to purchase song books.

Miss Vada Fox and Masters Barton and Rex McEuen returned to South Kentucky College last Monday. Mr. J. V. McEuen accompanied the party.

Mrs. John Ezell, from near Empire, was buried in the Christian Privilege Cemetery last Saturday. Mrs. Ezell was eighty-one years old. Services were held at the Christian church, of which she has been a consistent member for sixty years. She was a faithful follower of the Lord and Master, and lived an earnest, conscientious life and was ever helpful to those with whom she was associated, hence she crosses the dark stream of death, with the Bible promises of eternal life.

From Mortons Gap.

Mrs. E. J. Ashby and daughter visited her sister, Mrs. T. J. Steele last week.

Miss Mattie Vaughan, of Sebree, visited her aunt, Mrs. O'Brian last week.

Glover Bishop, of Providence, was here last week.

Misses Linnie and Willie Whitfield, of the country, attended Sunday school here Sunday.

Sunday-school at the Baptist and Christian churches every Sunday morning. Please be on time.

The supper given Tuesday night by the ladies of the Christian church was a success.

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The formula is plainly printed on every bottle—hence you know just what you are taking when you take Grove's. Imitators do not advertise their formula knowing that you would not buy their medicine if you knew what it contained. Grove's contains Iron and Quinine put up in correct proportions and is in a Tasteless form. The Iron acts as a tonic while the Quinine drives the malaria out of the system. Any reliable druggist will tell you that Grove's is the *Original* and that all other so-called Tasteless Chill Tonics are imitations. An analysis of other chill tonics shows that Grove's is superior to all others in every respect. You are not experimenting when you take Grove's—its superiority and excellence having long been established. Grove's is the only Chill Cure sold throughout the entire malarial sections of the United States. No Cure, No Pay. Price, 50c.

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A GREAT CAMPAIGN OFFER.

The Weekly American, the Leading Southern Weekly, Till Oct. 5, 1900.

And A Cuess in a $250 Corn Guessing Contest For Only Ten Cents—Watches Free.

Send 10 cents to The Weekly American, Nashville, Tenn., and you will be sent the Weekly, the leading weekly of the South, till October 5, 1900. You can also have a guess in the $250 corn guessing contest. Guess number of grains on an average size ear of white Indian corn, length 8½ inches; diameter at large end 5⅝ inches; in middle, 2⅜ inches; at small end, 2¼ inches. To the subscriber or subscribers naming the correct or nearest correct number of grains on the ear we will give $250 in cash. If more than one correct guess the amount will be equally divided. The ear of corn has been placed in the American National Bank, unhusked and under seal. Contest closes August 4. Guesses must be sent in same letter with subscription.

For a club of thirty new subscriptions at 10 cents each, we will give a good watch, guaranteed for twelve months, and the club raiser can have thirty guesses as well as each subscriber being allowed a guess. We have some great offers for club raisers. Send for blanks and sample copies.

THE AMERICAN,
Nashville, Tenn.

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A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the more severe and dangerous results of throat and lung tronbles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not possible for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, causes easy expectoration gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try one bottle. Recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale by dealers in all civilized countries.

Money to patent good idea may by secured by our aid. Address, THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

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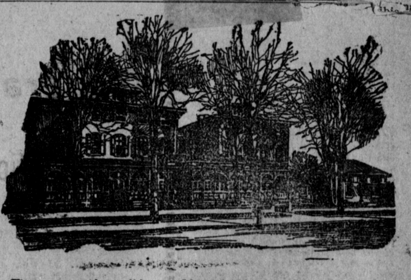

The matron of a well known Masonic Home mentions one inmate, seventy years of age, who has been in the infirmary for three years, a great sufferer from indigestion, and has been taking Ripans Tabules about a year and a half and finds them so beneficial that he is never without them. He is willing that his name should be used in a testimonial, as it might be of use in persuading some other person to try them. A second old gentleman, in the same institution, eighty-four years of age, has had liver trouble for many years and finds that R·I·P·A·N·S help him very much. They also have two nurses there, one thirty years of age, the other forty-two; both suffer from indigestion, causing headache, depression of spirits and nervousness. They take the Tabules and find them so useful that they always have a package in their pockets. The matron also states that she is forty-five years of age and at times suffers with indigestion, causing pain and paroxysms of belching, and finds that the Tabules are very good indeed and is perfectly willing to have her name used in a testimonial.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. [illegible] Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the package and accept no substitute. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, [illegible] may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for [illegible], forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

A Coat of Many Colors Met the Requirements of Joseph, But What Your House Requires is TWO COATS of

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One Gallon of These Paints Will Cover 300 Square Feet of Smooth Surface Two Coats.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Luke x, 25-37. Memory Verses, 33-35—Golden Text, Lev. xix, 18—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1900, by American Press Association.]

25. This lawyer tempting Him reminds us that He was tempted by the devil, and by the Pharisees and the Sadducees, the devil's agents, and also by His own disciples (Math. iv, 1; xvi, 1, 23). He was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin, and in that He Himself hath suffered being tempted He is able to succor them that are tempted (Heb. iv, 15; ii, 18). Then see for our encouragement I Cor. x, 13; Jas. i, 2, 12; I Pet. iv, 12, 13. The lawyer's question, "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" is also that of the rich young ruler (Luke xviii, 18), but the latter seems to have been sincere, though hindered by his great riches. We might wonder that our Lord did not say to these men, "The gift of God is eternal life" (Rom. vi, 23), but He saw that these were not in a state of mind to receive a gift; they did not know themselves; they did not know that they were unrighteous, that they were dead in sins, children of wrath (I Cor. vi, 9; Eph. ii, 1, 3), and that it is impossible for such to do anything to please God (Rom. viii, 7, 8).

26-28. Being a lawyer, one acquainted with the law, he is referred to it for an answer to his question. Have you difficulties? Go to the book and take it to mean what it says, always taking it literally unless it is plainly a figure. The lawyer gave a correct and concise summary of the law, quoting Deut. vi, 5; Lev. xix, 18; and our Lord said that he had answered right, and if he would do this life would be his. Our Lord Himself on another occasion quoted these same words to a scribe who had asked Him "which is the first commandment of all?" When the scribe replied that to do this was more than all whole burned offerings and sacrifices, the Lord said to Him that he was not far from the kingdom of God (Mark xii, 28-34). Yet to be near the kingdom and not in it is to be out of it as much as if one was very far from it. The law cannot give life, but brings us all in guilty before God, that we may see and receive His righteousness which is in Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (Gal. iii, 21, 22, 10, 11; Rom. iii, 19-22; x, 4; Rom. viii, 3, 4). By grace, not by works, are we saved; but saved in order to work (Eph. ii, 8-10).

29. "Willing to justify himself." It was his will and desire so to do. This was the aim of the Pharisees; they justified themselves before men, not considering that God read their hearts (Luke xvi, 15). Their alms and prayer and fasting and all their works they did to be seen of men (Math. vi, 2, 5, 16; xxiii, 5). Being ignorant of God's righteousness, they sought to establish their own righteousness and would not submit to God (Rom. x, 3). Even Adam, when found guilty, sought to justify himself by putting the blame upon Eve and upon God. It is an evidence of the enmity of the carnal mind (Rom. viii, 7).

30. The Lord Jesus will show him who his neighbor is, although He knows that the question is asked merely to justify himself. The man who got into trouble might be said to have been on the downward road. From Jerusalem to Jericho is not so good as from Jericho to Jerusalem. When one turns his back upon the city of peace, the city of God, there is no telling into what trouble he may fall, for the devil is ever seeking whom he may devour.

31, 32. Priests and Levites were specially chosen of God to be near Him and minister unto Him and to bless in His name (II Chron. xxix, 11; Deut. x, 8). If they had been filled with the Spirit of God and about His business, they would either of them have been glad of such an opportunity as this to glorify God. But both prophet and priest had become profane, and the Lord found their wickedness even in His house (Jer. xxiii, 11). It is much more easy not to see the need, but just to pass by on the other side, and therefore there are many Christians who do not care to hear of the need of the heathen because it makes them feel as if they ought to do something, but they have no heart for it because they are not right with God. Even the disciples were inclined to send the hungry thousands away and were doubtless greatly surprised when the Lord said, "Give ye them to eat."

33. Here is one whom Jews despise, associating him with the devil, for they once said to our Lord, "Thou art a Samaritan and hast a devil" (John viii, 48), but this despised one lived for others, and, as to this poor, suffering man, the Samaritan came where he was, saw him and had compassion on him. Surely he had the Spirit of Christ; he did what our Lord would have done. Our Lord was despised and rejected of men, but He came to seek and save the lost.

34. Some one has spoken of that which the Samaritan did for the poor victim of the robbers as a seven hued rainbow of mercy; he gave his time, skill, oil and wine, beast, care, money and promise; and for all this he expected nothing. Opened eyes can see without difficulty in the good Samaritan none other than Christ Himself, full of compassion, coming to us sin destroyed people, whom the devil has robbed and wounded, lifting us out of our sin and sorrow and putting us in His place and caring for us and making provision for our future.

35. "When I come again, I will repay thee." How very suggestive of His words in Rev. xxii, 12, and Luke xiv, 14! He will come again to take His people to Himself that we may be ever with Him (John xiv, 3; I Thess. iv, 16-18), and then He will reward every one according to his works, and not a cup of cold water given in His name shall lose its reward (Math. xvi, 27; Mark ix, 41). There is a great reward in His service even here, but all present joy in his service is but a foretaste of the reward in His kingdom.

36, 37. The lawyer cannot fail to see in the Samaritan the true neighbor and in the man who was in trouble a sample of all to whom we are to act as neighbors. Does any one whom you can reach need your help? Such a one is the neighbor whom you are to love as yourself and thus prove your love to God, for if we love not those whom we have seen how can we love God whom we have not seen (I John iv, 20); and if we see people in need and are able to help them and shut up our bowels of compassion from them, how can the love of God be said to dwell in us? (I John iii, 16, 17.)

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 9—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Our simple duty.—Luke xvii, 7-10.

THE PARABLE.

The parable of the plowing servant is not a very familiar one. In some books on the parables of Christ it is not to be found at all. Yet it teaches Christians a very important lesson and warns them against a very grave danger, peculiar to Christians only. If you have a servant, says Christ, who has been plowing or feeding cattle, doing his work faithfully, when he comes in from the field you do not say, "Sit down to meat," but "Make ready wherewith I may sup, and afterward thou shalt eat and drink." So likewise Christ adds when we have done all that we have been commanded, we shall be unprofitable servants, having done simply our duty.

THE INTERPRETATION.

What does this parable of the plowing servant mean? It must be studied in the light of its surroundings, and the one lesson that it is intended to teach must not be lost sight of, nor must it be taken to teach too much. Christ's disciples have asked for an increase of faith. Christ replies that a little real faith would accomplish what seemed to them impossible, that faith as a grain of mustard seed would remove trees and plant them in the sea. Then follows this parable, and what for but to warn the disciples against the danger of being unduly proud of what they could do as a result of their faith and of thinking that in what they did there was personal credit and merit. Suppose they did do great things? Would merit be attached to it? No. Because in all they might do they were only doing what was their duty and doing it by the power of God Himself.

A servant does his day's work faithfully. He comes in from the field. Does the master say, "You've done well; sit down and eat?" No. The servant had but done his duty. The master owned him. There was still work for him to do, other duties to be performed—the master's meat must first be prepared. Thus Christ warned the disciples against attaching merit to their personal works. They were God's servants. Their service belonged to Him as a result of ownership. The fulfilling of it in this relation would give them no claim to merit. Simple duty demanded it of them, and after all was done no man could claim to be more than an unprofitable servant. Let us remember that this is only one phase of our relation to God. We are His sons as well as His servants, and in this relation God is love and not simply just.

THE APPLICATION.

An emphasis needs to be placed upon duty in religion. There is too much of a tendency today to emphasize sentiment and personal inclination. There are too many who serve God when they feel like it and neglect it when they feel otherwise. Duty has its place, and an important place. We are God's and should serve God as a result of this ownership and not for rewards that may be attached to the performance of duty. Feelings change; duty is unchangeable. Christianity is opposed to natural personal inclinations, and hence we cannot give them the supreme place in our religion. Men ought to obey God, though obedience may conflict with personal inclination, and if by God's grace we do accomplish something let us not be puffed up, for, do what we may, we only do our duty.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have the parable explained and applied, followed by an open voluntary service.

BIBLE READINGS.

Eccl. ix, 10; xii, 13, 14; Job, xxii, 1-3; Math. xxv, 30; Acts v, 29; Rom. xii, 1, 2; I Cor. vi, 19, 20; ix, 16, 17; x, 31; Col. [illegible]

OUR COLORED CITIZENS.

The public school opened Monday. Several parents were present and express themselves as well pleased with the encouraging outlook. The register for the first day reached 218, over fifty per cent of the census report. The grounds and building were in splendid condition. The children seem healthy and full of delight. They were neat and orderly, which is a good advertisement for the mothers of Earlington.

The taxation is only $1 per capita. It is hoped that the people will gladly co-operate by paying without murmuring as it is for the welfare of your children. We have the same three teachers as a faculty.

School opens at 8:30 o'clock. Please send regularly. Mothers and pastors especially invited to visit school often.

Mrs. Millie Earl, who has been very sick, is much better at this writing.

There was a social entertainment given at the residence of Mrs. M. W. Hayes Saturday night in honor of Mrs. C. W. Merriweather, of Paducah, Ky..

Joe Pritchett is still very sick, with but little hope of his recovery.

Mrs. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Sabra Duncan, returned to her home Monday.

Mrs. C. W. Merriweather, who has been the guest of Mrs. C. F. Bailey, returned home Sunday night. Mrs. Merriweather is one of Paducah's past teachers, and the wife of one of Earlington's past teachers.

Mrs. Thos. Wilson, of Evansville, came to Earlington last Saturday to make this her home.

Rev. J. W Hurt left Tuesday night for Louisville where the A. M. E. Z. conference will convene Wednesday morning with Bishop G. W. Clinton presiding.

Mrs. Janie Campbell, of Madisonville, was the guest of Millie Earl Monday.

B. L. Teague passed through Earlington Moaday enroute to Madisonville.

Mrs. Ella McNeil, of Hopkinsville, was in Earlington Wednesday.

The entertainment that was given Saturday night for Rev. Hurt was quite a success.

RESOLUTIONS AND NECROLOGY.

Reports Submitted at the Colored Teacher's Institute.

The following are the reports of the committees on resolutions and necrology adopted at the Colored Teachers' Institute which met at Madisonville August 27th and continued one week. The reports are furnished by Miss Sallie Brown, county superintendent, who says "we had a good institute, well attended by the teachers and ably conducted by C. C. Monroe, of Owensboro."

Whereas, we the teachers of Hopkins County Institute assembled, grateful to all wise God, for the numberless blessings that he has bestowed upon us and the happy privileges that surround us, do offer the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That we, as teachers, act as a unit in promoting the common school interest of our county.

That we insist upon the patrons and trustees of the various districts of our county to furnish the school houses with the requirements deemed necessary by law.

That knowing the responsibility resting upon us as teachers and realizing the importance of our position in preparing the young people of our country to become noble factors in society, we hereby resolve to teach so as to develop all the powers in man, to meet the said requirements.

That we extend our thanks to our efficient county superintendent, Miss Sallie R. Brown, for the elegant manner in which she has presided over this Institute.

That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Prof. C. C. Monroe for the able manner in which he has instructed the teachers of this county, and ask him to come again.

That we are grateful to Mr. W. D. Jennings and Miss L. Gatewood for the manly and womanly way of conducting their respective positions as chairman and secretary.

Respectfully submitted,
W. D. JENNINGS,
MISS A. G. DAUGHERTY,
P. R. CABELL.

We beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, the almighty God has seen fit to call from labor to reward, and from our midst, Mrs. Sarah Gentry and Miss Mollie Alexander, we take this opportunity to express our regret and sorrow at losing such estimable members of our Institute.

A. G. DAUGHERTY,
U. S. SIMPSON,
E. B. HAWKINS.

A TIMELY HINT.

You should be wise and see that your blood is rich and pure and your whole system put in a perfectly healthy condition by the use of Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder. Then you will be free from malaria, typhoid fever, colds and the grip. Dr. Carlstedt's German Liver Powder is the best medicine money can buy.

For your Cold try Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam. Price 25c and 50c a Bottle.

For sale by
St. Bernard Drug Store.

Letter List.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the postoffice at Earlington, Ky., Sept. 5, 1900:

Bailey, Chas., Brown, Miss Minnie, Blair, Mrs. Emma, Bourland, Mr. Virgil R., Burres, Mr. Dan, Carroll, Mr. John, Collive, Miss Minnie, Carpenter, Andrew, Davis, Mr. Mailye, Hoffman, Mr. J. T., Holland, Mr. Hennie, James, Mr. Will, James, Mr. Robert, Jones, Mr. Phillips, Lowrie, Mr. Wiley, Lanier, Mr. Hezekiah, Miller, Mr. W. H., Pettie, Mr. W. V., Samples, Miss Melissa, Wiggins, Jennie.

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WILD WITH ECZEMA

And Other Itching Burning Scaly Eruptions with Loss of Hair.

Speedy Cure Treatment $1.25.

Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set (price, $1.25) is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum — all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That CUTICURA remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

PRICE, THE SET, $1.25; consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, 25c., CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c., CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 50c. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

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PALATABLE.

Better Than Calomel and Quinine.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Excellent General Tonic

AS WELL AS

A Sure Cure for CHILLS And FEVER.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Just what you need at this season

MILD LAXATIVE.
NERVOUS SEDATIVE.
SPLENDID TONIC.

Guaranteed by your Druggists.
Don't take any substitute.

50c. and $1.00 Bottles.

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JAMES R. LOVE, Manager, 201 North Cherry Street, Nashville, Tenn.

CAPT. R. G. ROUSE, Manager, Palmer House, Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

CAPT. T. L. LEE, Manager, Corner Main and Auction Streets, Memphis, Tenn.

A. S. FORD, Manager, 327 Upper Second Street, Evansville, Ind.

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HUNT & BRO., Memphis, Tennessee.

HESSER & MILTON, Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. BRIDGMAN, Room 404, Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

THE FAMOUS NO. 9 COAL,

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CRUSHED COKE FOR BASE BURNERS AND FURNACES.

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ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT AND SAVE MONEY

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE EARLINGTON BEE.
EARLINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1900.

JOHN W. YERKES OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Republican Nominee for Governor Makes An Eloquent and Masterly Plea for Civil Liberty and Popular Sovereignty in Kentucky.

The Infamy of the Goebel Force Bill and the High-handed Theft of State Government Shown in a New Light From Official Records.

John W. Yerkes, the leader of the forces of Civil Liberty and Popular Government in old Kentucky, opened his campaign for Governor with a masterly speech at Bowling Green Monday afternoon, the echoes of which will not die away until the ballots are cast in November.

The speech was typical of the man, dignified and conservative and yet vigorous and forceful, and it will carry far more weight in such a campaign than if crowded with invective and denunciation. It was a deliverance that will be read by Democrats and Republicans all over Kentucky and will give a new impetus to the great movement for honest elections that is sweeping over the State.

* * * * *

Mr. Yerkes made a telling point by showing that Mr. Beckham as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that passed the Goebel Election Law stood side by side with Mr. Goebel in forcing that iniquitous law upon the statute books, voted against every amendment tending to lessen its infamy and used the power of his office to insure the passage of the bill through the House.

Mr. Yerkes also brought out the startling fact, quoting from the official record, that the "Round Robin" by which Senator Goebel was declared Governor based that [illegible]olutionary procedure solely upon the acts of Gov. Taylor in adjourning the General Assembly to London and preventing a meeting in Frankfort on January 31, and not upon anything that occurred in the election on November 7 preceding. He quotes from the patched up records of the General Assembly itself, which every court has declared sacred, to prove this most gigantic act of usurpation to have been committed without even the shadow of an excuse.

* * * * *

John W. Yerkes is the ideal leader of the people in this great contest for Civil Liberty. The man and the cause are happily come together at this crisis in the political life of Kentucky. He is one of the kn[illegible]iest Kentuckians in all the history of the State. Every impulse of his nature is that of a true Kentuckian of the days when truth and honor were as sacred in politics as in all the other relations of life. The history and traditions of his native State are a part of his very nature. A Kentuckian's love of Kentucky is woven into every fiber of his frame.

The speaker had a magnificent meeting at Bowling Green, but his audience numbered hundreds of thousands more, in every county of the State and in distant States. No speech delivered in this generation in Kentucky has been more widely circulated, read and studied than this will be in the next sixty days. The people are alive to the absorbing issue in this campaign and ready to follow Yerkes in the great struggle for absolute political equality and the overthrow of the tyranny which now exists under the "forms of law."

* * * * *

MR. YERKES' KEYNOTE.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens: "No great emergency has arisen in this nation's history and progress which has not been met by the sovereign people with high capacity, with ample strength, and with unflinching fidelity to every public and honorable obligation. Partisanship can hold few of us against solemn public duty."

In the hour of emergency and danger, sectionalism and past party affiliations, traditions and inheritances are flung aside and patriotism, overleaping all barriers, cements into a conquering force the best elements of our citizenship. Cavalier and Puritan united in giving utterance to the Declaration of Independence and in courageous maintenance and establishment of these declarations into free government. Followers of Lincoln and Davis, Lee and Grant, have in the closing years of this century fought humanity's battles under the same flag and fallen for the same faith.

What is true in national history is true in State history—true in Kentucky. From 1819 to 1827 the contest was waged here between the Old and New Court parties. This contest involved the protection and maintenance by the courts of constitutional rights, the sacredness and enforcement of contract obligations. The passions of the people were aroused more than during the last two years. Fierce and passionate invective was employed. The State stood on the verge of bloody revolution. But, in view of the supreme issues, the best citizenship of Kentucky stood shoulder to shoulder until the battle for the upholding of constitutional rights was won, judicial anarchy ended, and the highest constitutional rights of the people secured.

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POLITICAL LIBERTY AT STAKE

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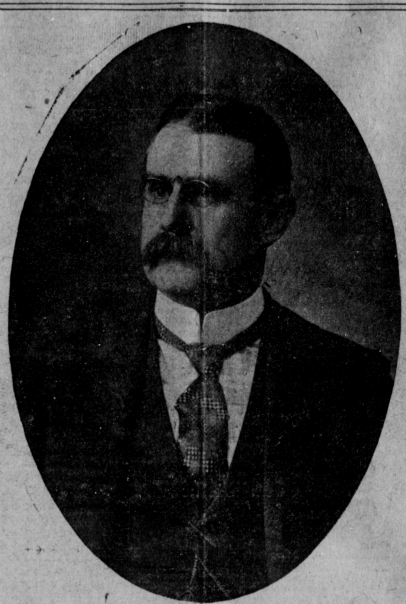
A grave emergency and crisis in our State history is on us today. Marvelous as it may seem to coming generations, monstrous as it seems to us, in this land of boasted liberty, we men of Kentucky have for the past two and one-half years been forced to make contest for our political liberty, for the sovereignty of the people of this State, by reason of the enactment of the Goebel election law by the new Democracy. This new Democratic party forgot, in lust for office and power, in hate and passion, the past history of true Democracy. This new organization forgot the great declarations and defense of human liberty and individual rights made by that party. It forgot that a Democrat, according to the definitions, utterances and deeds of the founders and fathers of that party meant and was one favoring and defending government controlled by the people, in which sovereignty resided in the people, where local self-government was necessary, where political and legal equality must be preserved, where the administration of affairs was lodged in officers selected by and representing the people, and where free and honest elections were sacred and constituted the foundation stone of all these great governmental ideas. These principles of a free government by the people are as eternal as the pillars of heaven.

The new Democracy further failed to recognize and to value the unending force and living vital power of the teaching of such principles for a century on men of character and conviction. It quickly threw them aside, cast off garments and formulated a new party creed to the destruction of every cardinal principle of Democracy and of Republicanism. Its leaders, blinded, believed that Caucus was King, and that every Democrat in Kentucky would quickly bow the knee to his commands. They assumed that all Democrats would swap principles for power, exchange conscience for office, barter conviction for control and believe anything right that would aid their cause and defeat their opponents. The Democratic leadership of 1898, when Mr. Goebel dominated the Senate and Speaker Beckham the House, looking alone to party ascendancy and personal preferment, failed utterly and to their own undoing to stand on the high plane of true Democracy, and refused to believe, after repeated warning, that there were more than 7,000 Democrats in Kentucky who would never bow the knee to the modern Baal, the new



JOHN W. YERKES.

party god, the machine they had fashioned. They refused to believe that thousands of true Democrats whose hearts were aflame with burning love for civil liberty stood ready to follow the leadership of ex-Gov. Brown, ex-Gov. Buckner, of Hines and Moss in Southern Kentucky, and similar leaders in every section of the Commonwealth.

The day the Goebel law was introduced in the Senate by its able and forceful author, the contest began, the emergency was on the State. The Republican organization, with 180,000 votes behind it, stood solidly against this bill, and has never changed front. The independent Democrats, then and now Democrats and, for that reason, opposing this law, placed themselves on this supreme issue absolutely in accord with the Republican attitude, because our position represented orthodox Democracy as it represented sound Republicanism. Last year these forces of liberty loving men fought for freedom under different leaders, in independent columns. This year they make the contest seeking release from the vicious measures of the Goebel law, under one leader, in one column. And, today, I stand before you and the men of this State the nominee of the Republican party, and my candidacy highly honored by full endorsement of the governing committee of the Brown or Independent Democracy. That committee, realizing the perils of the State, in its address to the people of Kentucky, appeals to all friends of free institutions, whatever their affiliation as to national politics, to support my candidacy, and by his union of all patriotic citizens to redeem the State and restore to the people their rights. Last year this organization of courageous, State loving men, nominated a full State ticket headed by that distinguished Democrat, ex-Gov. John Young Brown. This year they determined to cast their voting weight into the scale of the Republican party on this State issue, simply because that party on that issue stands for the vindication and re-establishment of free government.

In no section of Kentucky, in no community of this State was the revolt against this destructive Goebel law, a law of force and tyranny, more determined, resolute, forceful and continued than in Warren county. Here the spirit of liberty was the very breath of the people. Industry forgot her pursuits ambition her goal, and the present put away the past with its conflicts and differences. Preacher and layman, farmer and merchant, mechanic and banker, Jeffersonian Democrat and Lincoln Republican, men who wore the Blue and men who wore the Gray, the white man and the black man, stood shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart demanding restoration of freedom, of political liberty and equality. The spirit of Gen. Joseph Warren, for whom your beautiful county was named, and who fell at Bunker Hill leading the men of the colonies in their first struggle for liberty and independence, was on you in '99 guiding and leading you. That same spirit inspires you in 1900. For this reason it was most gratifying to me when notified that the opening speech of this campaign would be made here in the thriving city of Bowling Green, in the good county of Warren. I knew I would face here Republicans and Democrats who believe that

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won!"

Men who believe in 1900 as in 1899 that "the ballot box is the fountain of all power as it is the source of all authority;" who believe if a free ballot be lost all is lost, if it be saved, all is saved; who believe in the right and power of the people to elect those who shall bear rule over them; who will never support men who voted for the Goebel election law and are holding office through its power for wrong and injustice. Gentlemen, there can be no compromise of these issues. We are right or we are wrong. There is no middle ground. If we are right now, we were right in 1898, in '99, and have been right today, and every day in our condemnation of this law and the State conditions born of it.

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BECKHAM ABETTED GOEBEL.

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Gov. Beckham represents the Goebel election law conspicuously and glaringly. He was Speaker of the House when the law was passed. Personally, fully worthy of that high honor, a gentleman by birth, instinct and training, it is current history that his selection was part of a general political plan involving the passage of the Goebel law and the nomination of Senator Goebel for Governor and of Mr. Beckham for Lieutenant Governor. The power, authority and influence of the Speaker were freely contributed to secure the easy passage of the law. Mr. Beckham voted for it. He voted against the amendments offered and defeated. These amendments were in the interest of and for the protection of the people and their rights—and an effort to secure to them some part in the selection of the officials having control of the casting and counting of our votes and in the decision of contests between opposing candidates. One of the chief and most powerful objections to the measure, an objection presented with force by members on the floor and by Gov. Bradley in his veto message, was that by the bill local self-government was denied the people, all power centralized in three men, a triumvirate chosen not by the people, all to be of one political faith and holding absolute, su[illegible] power over all elections.

This was a violent reversal of our former system under which men selected by the people directly chose all election officers, counted the vote returned and decided contests. Men chosen by the people, responsible to the people, acting for the people. County Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Magistrates, high State officials, all selected by the people, controlled in our former election system. The framers of our previous laws felt in their hearts and consciences that the right of suffrage must be protected against force and fraud so that every man entitled to vote might vote and have his vote counted as cast, and thus exercise his part of sovereign power in exact equality with his fellow citizens. They knew that any law under whose provisions this right is denied or put in peril by placing arbitrary power in the hands of one man or any combination of men so that the fair casting and fair counting of our votes might be denied was unjust, inequitable and would be destructive of free government. The knew that the best safeguard for the protection of suffrage, of the purity and power of the ballot box was to bring all controlling in election affairs in closest contact with and direct responsibility to the people. That here is the field for the broadest exercise of local self-government; that no one party should absolutely control and be subjected to the temptation of wrong doing to secure party advantage and ascendancy. Under this correct patriotic view our laws had been framed and, though we had heated political contests, the verdict rendered by the people at the polls was always respected, accepted and State peace and good order ensued.

While the Goebel law was before the House every effort was made to amend it by incorporating in it something of the spirit and letter of our old laws. The new law provided that the three State election commissioners into whose hands and keeping all power was committed should be elected by the Legislature. An amendment was offered that Legislature should elect two commissioners and the Governor be the third member, thus giving the people one representative. Mr. Beckham voted against that amendment, and it was lost. An amendment was offered requiring that of the three county commissioners one should be the County Judge, a man elected by the people. Mr. Beckham voted against that amendment and it was lost. An amendment was presented providing that the County Judge and Sheriff should sit with the three county commissioners as the board examining and canvassing the returns in each county and awarding and issuing certificates of election. Again an effort to retain some features of local self-government and to allow the people of each locality to be represented by officials selected by them. Mr. Beckham voted against this amendment and it was lost. Under the law as presented the Legislature elected the three State Commissioners. These men have more power than all the officials elected by the people combined. An amendment was offered providing for the election by the people of these three commissioners, not by the Legislature. Mr. Beckham voted against that amendment and it was lost.

Of these three men, to be elected not by the people, but by the Legislature, Senator Bronston, a Democrat, said on the floor of the Senate: "So soon as this Legislature adjourns three men chosen by party prejudice and inflamed passion to subserve selfish ends and gratify personal ambition will have absolute and undisputed control of every election held for any purpose in this State." Yet the people by the aid of the vote of Speaker Beckham were denied part in the selection of men clothed with this tremendous power. Mr. Beckham voted for the Goebel law, approved its every provision, voted against proper amendments to it, signed it, and is today the beneficiary of its executed power for wrong. He was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Music Hall convention of '99, the one State convention of that year that placed the stamp of commendation and eulogy on the Goebel law. His party alone defended that bill during the State canvas. The election was held. He was defeated by John Marshall, and yet today he holds the office of Lieutenant Governor and as such is the Acting Governor of this State. His support of the Goebel law, his nomination by the Music Hall convention, his contest for office after being defeated, his present position constitute the ground of offense in his record—an offense that cannot be forgiven by fair minded, honest men in this State.

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ONE SUPREME ISSUE.

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The Goebel law, the rights destroyed by its passage, the wrongs done by its enforcement, the crimes commited in its name against individuals and against the people as a voting unit, lead up to the one supreme issue in Kentucky politics today, the one written on the hearts of the people—civil liberty, political freedom, the right to a fair vote and a fair count of the votes cast, the right of majorities to control, and the right of the majority to say who shall bear rule over them. This issue is the State's present problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. That issue was forced upon us by the passage of a law that was resisted by a combination consisting of every Republican and a number of Democrats in the General Assembly. The wrongs, outrages and crimes against popular sovereignty and representative government done by and under the direct provisions of that law, in an atmosphere and spirit of partisan injustice created by it, have intensified that opposition. Every element of fairness, every principle of self-government, every recognition of popular rights is eliminated by this law. As a result, for the first time in the history of this Commonwealth every State office is now occupied by and its duties done or left undone, by men defeated at the polls. The people have been disfranchised, officials chosen by them at the ballot box unseated, counted out, and commissions issued to men rejected by the voters, but declared elected by a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic State election board. The courts have declined to grant relief.

There may be certain legal limitations affecting the power of the judiciary to review the acts and findings of a legislative body; but, [illegible] no court has adjudged that any Democratic candidate on the State ticket of '99 received a majority of the votes cast. The count stands today where it stood when it left the hands of the 119 Democratic county boards, and was certified by them to the Democratic State Board, which issued commissions under that count to every Republican candidate. By that count, the Republican nominees were elected by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2,400. Our fathers never suffered denial of their right to select those who should bear rule over them. May our children be spared this humiliation and wrong.

The legislative decision that Senator Goebel was elected Governor, and Mr. Beckham Lieutenant Governor, without stating a fact to support that declaration, stands simply because the courts held they had no power to review the findings of the legislative body. The wrong done by the denial of office to men elected was committed under "forms of law," and the question for decision by the great tribunal of the people is, will you place the seal of approval on laws subversive of justice, fairness, of your own civic rights, or will you by your votes declare your condemnation of these laws, of every man voting for and supporting them? A vote for the nominee of the Democratic party is approval of the Goebel election law, of the Music Hall Convention, its methods and platform, it is approval of the frauds, injustice and crimes perpetrated by Democratic officials in the election of '99, approved of the outrage against personal rights and political rights committed by the State Legislature and the State Board when they unseated the Republican officials who were elected by the ballots of the people in November, '99, and approval of political theft. It will be a vote against self-government, and for political tyranny and usurpation.

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ARE KENTUCKIANS SLAVES?

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Men have unwillingly been sold into slavery, men have been born into slavery, but you men of Kentucky are asked to vote yourselves into slavery. The question is with you. You must determine it, and you alone, by your votes, and by your expressed, solemn resolution that your votes cast next November shall be counted as cast by every official into whose hands they come. You must declare, nay, command that the verdict made by you at the ballot box be recorded and obeyed. You constitute the "State's reserve of dispassionate wisdom and virtue for uses in seasons of passionate hate and controversy." That season has come, and, with absolute confidence in the result, in the loyalty of the men of Kentucky, I ask you to be steadfast in defense of that political liberty which came as a blessed inheritance from your fathers, of which the new Democracy robbed you under forms of law. Our revolutionary struggle was the revolt of property against unjust

laws affecting taxation. The struggle in Kentucky is revolt of the people against unjust laws affecting political liberty and local self-government. These unjust taxes were imposed under forms of law by act of Parliament. We are robbed of civil liberty under forms of law by an act of our own Legislature. The relief is in your hands. Command its repeal. See to it that your command is obeyed. Refuse support to any and every candidate who voted for or who approved that law.

The people won last year, but were basely defrauded of their victory. Put more men on guard this year, and firmly and always demand that every man entitled to vote and who desires to vote shall be allowed to vote, and to have that vote counted for the candidate of his choice. This is right. No one can deny it. There is intense moral force in the right. Base, vicious, corrupt partisans, men who catalogue political dishonesty as a virtue, who approve fraud and force as justifiable weapons in political warfare, even men of this type will quail and cower when the great body of the people becomes aroused and demands honesty and fair dealings at the polls and in the count. As a Kentuckian, born and reared in this State, her soil the sepulcher of those I have loved best, passages in her history my pride, her greatness my glory, her disgrace, if any, my shame, I ask of you, my brother men, my fellow Kentuckians, in this campaign, to call into into active play firmness, resolution and wisely directed zeal.

In 1774, when the Port act, so destructive of the interests of the colonies, was fastened on them, the representatives of Connecticut declared: "Let us play the man and trust the event to Him who orders all for the best good of His people." So, let us play the man in this contest for the restoration of our political rights, and put trust in Him who rules the destinics of individuals and of peoples. The determination of who shall be Governor of Kentucky for the next three years is insignificant, trivial compared with the acceptance or rejection by the electors of the political principles set forth by the Republican party and other patriotic, liberty-loving men who stand for honest elections. The men, the candidates, the elevation of the one, the defeat of the other, are dwarfed in view of the supreme issue which towers above all else. No one man has more intense or deeper interest in a right decision of the issue than another. It is absolutely personal to every voter. It is a question of highest personal privilege, of personal freedom. I do not believe the great majority of the Democrats of the State approved the present election law when it was enacted. Nor did they approve the Democratic contest made for the State offices after the defeat at the polls, and after the Republican officials had been commissioned and inaugurated. The overwhelming majority of the men of Kentucky, whatever their party affiliation, are honest men and prefer right to wrong in business and in politics. The source of the trouble is that the mass of the Democratic party has submitted to unwise party leadership and harmful party decisions and caucus rule.

On April 14, 1900, when the turbulent waves of party passion and frenzy lashed into fury by the assassination of Senator Goebel and by the unseating of Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall had calmed, and the storm had spent its first force, the Courier-Journal, the leading Democratic paper of this State, a paper that supported Senator Goebel in his race for Governor, and which was then denouncing the Republican and independent Democratic parties as parties of murder, said: "Partisan excess complicated by mercenary politics is responsible for the existing abominal conditions. The great body of the people would end them, but how? Undoubtedly, the originating cause of the disasters which have come upon us were the temper and spirit of the last Democratic Legislature. It seemed bent on nothing but revenge. * * * * The enactment of the Goebel law was a party error. * * * *It has cost the State these conditions."

Here we have this great party organ charging directly and distinctly and truly that the cause of the existing conditions in Kentucky, "the disasters which have come upon us," was the action of a Democratic Legislature, "bent on nothing but revenge." Were Taylor and Marshall unseated for revenge? Was this done for revenge on account of the brutal assassination of Senator Goebel? Is this an admission that a spirit of revenge and not the facts as devolved by the evidence introduced before the Contest Committee of the Legislature was the ground, the basis of the declaration by the Legislature that Senator Goebel was elected Governor and Mr. Beckham Lieutenant Governor? This declaration was in defiance of the ballots cast and counted, the defiance of the certificate of election issued by the original State Democratic Board, and must have been born of a spirit other than that which should control in judicial investigation and decision.

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THE MURDER OF GOEBEL.

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The murder of Senator Goebel was a crime of blackest hue. Every man worthy of citizenship must earnestly hope that the assassin and all other, if any, parties to this crime and participators in it may be brought to speedy punishment; but one crime is no excuse or defense for another. As Mr. Justice Harlan, in his dissenting opinion in the case of Taylor vs. Beckham, says, in speaking of the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature in unseating Taylor: "Indignant, as naturally they were and should have been at the assassination of their leader, they proceeded, in defiance of all the forms of law and in contempt of the principles upon which free government rests, to revenge that horrible crime by committing another crime, viz., the destruction by arbitrary methods of the right of the people to chose their Chief Magistrate. The assassination of the individual demands the severest punishment which it is competent for human laws in a free land to pronounce; but the overturning of the public will as expressed at the ballot box in order to accomplish partisan ends is a crime against free government and deserves the execration of all lovers of liberty."

The fact that Senator Goebel was the author of a law under whose provisions the majority of the men of Kentucky believed their civil rights were destroyed can never be plead at the bar of public opinion as ground, excuse or palliation for his murder. Nothing can be plead in extenuation of assassaination. On the other hand, the fact that he was murdered cannot be used as an argument addressed to the reason and calm thought of the men of this State for their support of a party and a party nominee enacting this law and using for party and personal advantage for dethroning the will of the people its brutal provisions. Such an argument can be addressed to passion alone, to arouse partisan hate, to create neighborhood strife and personal antagonism. The cry of assassination and murder ringing out, reiterated and repeated on every stump in Kentucky, will not cloak or cover the real issues between the parties. The Democratic charge is that Senator Goebel was murdered by a Republican, aided and assisted by some other Republicans acting in concert with him. This is the Democratic position. Take it, and what is the result? Can you before sensible, reasonable, thinking men charge that crime against an entire party organization, when that organization denounced the crime and those guilty of it? Can murder be made part of our political creed, party platform and personal conduct because Mr. Goebel was killed? Just as rationally could I say that stealing of public money was a part of the Democratic policy in Kentucky because State Treasurer Tate embezzled and became a defaulter. Just as proper for me to charge that the entire Democratic party in the State of Arkansas is a party of murder and assassination because Mr. Clayton, a Republican candidate, was assassinated while prosecuting his contest for an office to which he had been elected and of which he had been counted out. Just as well for me to assert that because Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a man who, and his confederates, if any, were in closest sympathy with the Rebellion, therefore, Lee, Gordon, Wheeler, great Generals and pure men, and all the brave soldiery who fought under them were assassins and murders. May my tongue be paralyzed should I ever utter such foul, false slander against my brother men! You must draw and will draw the proper distinction between party acts, party policies and the separate acts of individual members of a party. Look around you and read in the faces and lives of the men of your own city and county refutation of this base charge. Are the Republicans and independent Democrats in this county men who would advise and sanction making a part of party plans and party policy the murder of political opponents? Are they polical thugs? No, gentlemen, assassination is not the issue in this campaign. We all abhor it; we all shudder in its presence; we all pray that never again may it desecrate and blacken the annals of the State; we all hope that justice may prevail in its search for the guilty.

The murder of Mr. Goebel is to be deeply deplored, sternly condemned, and can never be justified. But the present Democratic leadership, in seeking to make a political issue of assassination, is guilty of resort to a fraudulent device and to subtle artifice.

The taking of human life is a criminal act, and, as our Government is constituted, is dealt with in and by the courts.

The taking of our political rights, the destruction of popular government, the denial of offices to men elected by the people, by legislative action, by the passage of laws, or by the direct vote of the members—these are political crimes and must be dealt with by the people at the polls. The crimes and offenses of the Democratic party are political party acts and are properly referred to the people for condemnation or approval by their votes. The overthrow of civil liberty, the regaining of civil liberty are purely political questions. The destruction of political rights creates fearful moral excitement, stimulates passion, resentment, revolt, and tends to a breaking away from restraints of law. The Democratic party sowed the wind and the State has reaped the whirlwind.

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THE QUESTION OF PARDONS.

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And here, fellow-citizens, I desire to refer to a personal matter. The charge has been made by the Democratic press, that if elected Governor I would pardon Governor Taylor, Mr. Powers and others indicted charged with being principals or accessories in the death of Mr. Goebel, and that probably I have promised so to do.

I find pleasure in the fact that no Republican, no person in any way connected with those indicted, no human being, has ever mentioned to me this matter of executive clemency, and if you believe I have or would make such a promise, then vote against me.

No man who would announce in advance that he would pardon, or that he would refuse to pardon, any one who is under indictment or sentence for the commission of crime, ought to receive your votes. Each application for executive clemency must stand or fall, be granted or refused, on its own individual merits. Any candidate for Governor who would say in advance that he intended to grant or to refuse a pardon to any person or persons ought to be beaten. This executive power should be exercised under full conviction of duty and only after fullest examination. Facts might arise and circumstances be discovered between the date of the promise and the date of the application, proving certain guilt in the one case and certain innocence in the other. In both cases the previous promise would bar honest, conscientious action on the part of the Executive.

If you believe I will pardon men, because they are Republicans, irrespective of guilt or innocence, then you ought and will vote against me.

If I should be elected Governor and these cases come before me I will investigate them and will impartially decide them and all others, under the oath and obligations of my office.

I do not deem it proper for me to further discuss this matter, except I would be lacking in honesty and courage if I failed to state that in my opinion the Legislature set a bad precedent in voting the large sum of $100,000 to aid in the prosecution of these cases. There is both of hope of reward to the vicious and danger to the innocent in so enormous amount.

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DEMOCRACY TURNS BACK.

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The true issue in this campaign is not assassinations, pardons or refusal of pardons, but the repeal of the Goebel law, and the defeat of all who favored it or profited by it.

The overwhelming majority have opposed this law, because they possess enough intelligence, patriotism and love of liberty to know and to demand that government in this State must and shall rest on the immovable foundation of an honest vote, honestly cast, honestly counted.

What is the result of that demand coming from these honest, liberty-loving men? The call for a special legislative session was issued by Governor Beckham, and thereby we won a splendid triumph at the threshold of this campaign. For two and one-half years we have stood a solid phalanx in resolute opposition to that law. For two and one-half years the New Democracy has stood in solid support of it. We denounced it in our platforms, and in the messages of two Republican Governors, as destructive of fair, honest elections. We dissected it on the stump and through the great newspapers of the State, and laid bare its secret power for overturning popular elections and denying to the people the right of free, untrammeled suffrage. The Democratic party declared it a model, the very perfection of a fair, honest law. Mr. Goebel made it the corner-stone of his canvass. The campaign of '99 closed; the vote was counted, though not as cast. Notwithstanding that thousands of Republicans and Brown Democrats were disfranchised in Jefferson, Kenton, Fayette, Christian, Breathitt, Jessamine and other counties, yet the count, as it came from this Democratic machine, showed 211,238 votes cast for gubernatorial candidates nominated by political parties whose platforms demanded the repeal of the law; it showed 191,331 votes cast for the candidate nominated by the only party whose platform endorsed and defended this law. The people had spoken and declared against this measure. But the Democratic party had constructed it for a special purpose, for preventing the final defeat of its candidates, whatever the verdict rendered at the polls. The result is a twice-told tale—Taylor, Marshall, Sweeney, every Republican candidate elected, and yet today the offices are filled by the men they defeated, by the men the people disowned.

These wrongs so aroused our citizenship that the Democratic party is affrighted at the revolt their tyranous acts of usurpation have created. They have read aright the hand-writing on the wall. Their candidate calls a special sesison of the Legislature to consider alone the modification or amendment of the existing laws regulating elections in Kentucky. Modification or amendment is what the Democratic party says. We demand repeal, surrender, unconditional surrender of all its baneful provisions. If this is done, the work of the Legislature will be applauded by every honest, upright citizen in the State.

Gentlemen, there was no necessity for this special session, and its heavy expense to the taxpayers. The Democratic party had the fullest warning and oportunity to modify, amend or repeal that law at the regular session beginning January 2, 1900. The people had declared against it by a large popular majority in November, 1899; this was a warning and notification to the Democratic General Assembly of 1900. Opportunity came for reputable, conservative action through three measures affecting our election laws which were introduced during the regular session. These bills were introduced by Mr. Orr, Mr. Haswell and Senator Burnam. We could assume without reading them that they were fair and honest, first because of the authors, and second because they were virtually refused consideration by the Democracy. They were cast aside into that Legislative waste basket—the orders of the day—or rocked to sleep by the committee to whom referred. No repeal or fair amendment could secure favorable audience, and this opportunity to the Democratic party to deal fairly by the people was rejetced.

But this Senate, which would not consider Senator Burnam's bill, did have abundant time to consider and discuss a bill introduced by Democratic Senator Johnson. This bill was entitled "An act to further regulate elections," and was introduced February 23, and was reported to the Senate February 27th with an amendment as a substitute; and the same day made a special order for March 1st at 11 o'clock. On that day the Senate took it up for consideration in connection with the amendment or substitute proposed. This amendment which was adopted by the Senate, meeting the approval and securing the votes of the Democratic members therein, struck from the ballot any party device or emblem, and requires the names of all candidates for the same office to be printed together, arranged in alphabetical order, with a square opposite each name for the cross mark to be made by the voter. It is believed that an attempt will be made to adopt this plan at this session.

The manifest object of this scheme is chiefly to implant an educational qualification on the exercise of suffrage, and secondarily to cause delay in casting the vote. Where the ballot contains the names of candidates for a number of offices as in State races, and election of county and municipal officials, it would take the best educated man in Kentucky, possessing a splendid memory, very many minutes to search through these various lists, recollect and find the names of the parties for whom he desires to vote and place the stamp after each name.

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PARTY EMBLEMS A NECESSITY

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I hold in my hand an unused official ballot of the city of Louisville, in November, 1899. That ballot contains the names of all the various nominees for States offices, and the nominees for city offices, such as Alderman, Councilman, Park Commissioners, State Senators, etc. There are in all upon this ballot 194 names. Arranged as they are according to party affiliation, under a party device, or emblem, the voter of either party can vote in a very few moments. But think of the time it would consume even if he possessed a splendid memory to fix in his mind the names of the twenty or thirty candidates for whom he should desire to vote, and then the time in the booth to select each name out of these long alphabetical lists, and place the cross mark opposite the name. The fact is, it would be impossible for any man to vote certainly for all the candidates of his choice for the various offices they are presented for.

The ballot to be voted next November will contain the Presidential Electors of five distinct parties, the names of Gubernatorial candidates and Congressional nominees, in all probability from seventy to eighty names. If the Johnson law is to be adopted in Kentucky, how long will it take the average voter to thoroughly learn the names of the thirteen electors whom he must select out of the sixty-five names appearing in alphabetical order? Certainly not less than from fifteen to twenty minutes might be consumed by the ordinary voter in preparing this ballot under the law. We know by the experience of last year that when any fail to vote on account of the poll closing before all have had an opportunity that it is the Republican voters, white and black, and especially black, who are in this way disfranchised. In Fayette, Jesasmine and other counties many black and some white Republicans were thus disfranchised, they standing at the polls all day, but never allowed admission.

The striking off the emblem over the names of the candidates of each party, denial of the right to place your cross mark in the space under the emblem and the requirement to place the mark after each name, and the names in no way to have their political affiliation disclosed, would require in the voter the power to read and a perfect memory. True, some provision is made for the illiterate. If a man swears he cannot read, then he may from memory declare the names of the men he desires to vote for and the clerk, under the Johnson bill, must make a dot with his pencil after each such name, and the voter repairs into the dark booth and makes a cross mark over every dot. First the man must disclose his own shame under oath, and this sad condition of inability to read caused probably by poverty, by lack of early opportunity and early advantages. Second, his memory must be trained to hold the names of from ten to twenty of the candidates and the various offices for which they offer. The bill was intended to disfranchise by the educational qualification and by delay in registering the vote. This bill was a Democratic measure and passed the Senate by Democratic votes. The theory controlling in this country until these later years has been that every man entitled under the constitution to vote should be aided, not hindered, in casting that vote.

Note another vicious provision of the Johnson law. As stated heretofore, under our election system, for fifty years before the passage of the Goebel law, officials chosen directly by the people had complete supervision of all elections. Under the Goebel law, virtually all the duties,, powers and responsibilities heretofore vested in County Judges, Sheriffs, County Clerks and certain elected State officials were vested in the State Election Board elected by the Legislature, and the County Boards appointed by the State Board. By some oversight, one power and duty remained in the County Clerk under the provisions of the Goebel law. That duty was to prepare and have the ballots printed and distributed to the various polling places in their respective counties. This official is elected by the people. The Johnson law corrected this error in the Goebel law, but takes from the County Clerk this duty with regard to printing and distributing ballots, and transfers it to the Chairman of the County Board, a man selected by the triumvirate at Frankfort. Thus, the last vestige of home rule, of local self-government was stricken from the law, under the provisions of the amendment proposed by the Democratic Committee.

Under this measure an educational qualification was grafted on our election system, just as the attempt had been previously made to impose a property qualification upon the voter. That attempt was made under a law which passed the Democratic House on March 18, 1898, while Mr. Beckham was speaker. This law provided that the payment of poll tax was a necessary prerequisite to voting, unless the party was exempt from the payment of such tax. This bill, passed by the Democratic House, added a fourth exception to the right of suffrage. Under the law, felons, persons in confinement under penal conviction, idiots and lunatics had been excluded. By this democratic measure, a man too poor to pay his poll tax was also excluded from voting, and he is placed in the catalogue with felons, convicts, idiots and lunatics. This bill did not pass the Senate.

From this discussion of the laws enacted and attempted to be enacted by the Democratic party, it is clear that their purpose and desire was to disfranchise by force and fraud as provided in the Goebel law, and by fixing educational and property qualifications.

The Democratic policy in State politics is to centralize power, to consolidate it in election commissioners and to reduce the number of electors to the smallest number possible. It is a party of monopoly, of centralization and usurpation. The remedy is in your hands. See to it that candidates of this party are defeated at the polls.

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THEFT OF GOVERNORSHIP.

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Passing now from consideration of the conduct of Democratic Legislatures in matters affecting the exercise of the right of suffrage in Kentucky, I ask you to follow me in a discussion of the most shameless, intolerant and tyrannous action ever perpetrated by a Legislative body. I refer to the action of the Democratic Legislature in declaring Senator Goebel elected Governor and Mr. Beckham Lieutenant Governor, and depriving and defrauding Taylor and Marshall of these offices, and thereby disfranchising the people of this State. It is the most infamous page in our political history, unless equalled by the conduct of the Democratic State Board of Election Commissioners in unseating Auditor Sweeney and all the other minor Republican officials. It was done "under the forms of law," but was a mockery of justice, and proved that "the injustice of the law is more terrific in its force and effect than the injustice of a mob, or the barbarism of men who cloak crime under the guise of anarchy."

Review briefly the facts preceding the action of this Legislative body. At the election held November, 1899, the Democratic party had absolute control of the entire election machinery. They abused this power and prostituted it in many counties to the basest purposes. In Fayette, Breathitt, Jessamine, Christian and other counties the Republicans were allowed to have no or virtually no voice in the selection of Republican election officers. Here the Democratic Committee selected some men who they said were Republicans, but in many cases they were too old and infirm to serve, incompetent and could hardly read or write, and in other cases, though alleged to be Republicans, they were under the control and domination of the local Democratic managers. In many precincts in the State there was not a Republican election officer in the polling place, by reason of the action of the County Boards. In a number of precincts in Kenton county, even Republican inspectors were denied admission and Republican challengers expelled and men appointed as Republican officials who had registered and were openly known to be Democrats. In several precincts in that county there were three Democratic election officers and one Republican, and in some no Republican official at all. There the very gravest and most arrogant frauds and wrongs were committed.

In the thirty-two voting precincts in Fayette county it is charged that there were only four Republican sheriffs, the remaining twenty-eight being Democrats with the deciding vote on every contested elector. At the registration in the city of Lexington the testimony is that there were seven precincts where all the officers of the election were Democratic, and six where the officers were three Democrats and one Republican. On the day of election there were many precincts in that county where either three or all of the officers were Democrats. In one Republican precinct no election was held, the ballot box and ballots being strangely lost by the Democratic official having it in charge, and in others hundreds were illegally denied the right to vote.

In Breathitt county the most outrageous crimes against civil political rights were committeed in the appointment of election officers, and in the conduct of the election by these Democratic officials.

In Jefferson county the evening before the election eighty Republican election officers who had been agreed upon, notified and were prepared to act were suddenly removed by the vote of the two Democratic members of the County Board. It was openly charged that this was done in the interest of the Democratic State ticket. It left in eighty precincts in the city of Louisville only one official actually friendly to the Republican State ticket.

These are but samples. Under such circumstances the election proceeded. Thousands of Republicans were denied the right of suffrage. The count of the votes was made and returned to the Democratic County Boards. Here again in Jefferson, Mercer, Nelson, Christian, Garrard and other counties, the Republican candidates were robbed of hundreds of votes. In some cases, the courts, under mandamus proceedings, compelled the count to be properly made. In that election your Bill of Rights, which declares "That all elections shall be free and equal," was boldly and flauntingly trodden under foot. Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, plead for "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political," and urged a "jealous care of the right of election by the people." His solemn words were flung aside in the mad swirl of party passion and lust for office and State control.

The Democratic county boards recounted, cut down the precinct returns as made up, and sent the votes of the counties forward to the State Board composed of three Democrats. This count showed the election of every Republican candidate. Governor Taylor's plurality was 2,383, and Lieutenant Governor Marshall's as much. I believe if a fair election had been held their majority would have been 25,000. Two members of the State Board—Judge Prior and Mr. Ellis—united in issuing certificates to Taylor and Marshall, in which they recited the fact that each had received the highest number of votes given as certified to the Secretary of State; that they were therefore duly and regularly elected for the term prescribed by the constitution.

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AN UNHOLY CONTEST,

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Within a few days after the delivery of these certificates, on December 12, 1899, Taylor and Marshall each took the oath of office and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the same, Gov. Taylor properly and without objection taking possession of the public buildings and apartments provided by the State for the Governor thereof. He was Governor de jure and de facto, without contest or notice of contest until the evening of January 2, 1900, when notices of contest were served on Taylor and Marshall stating that Goebel and Beckham would, before the General Assembly of Kentucky and the Board of Contest to be formed therefrom, contest the right of Taylor to the office of Governor and Marshall to the office of Lieutenant Governor. The grounds of the alleged contest were various, but the testimony was confined chiefly to these:

(1) That in forty named counties the official ballots used were printed upon paper so thin and transparent that the printing and the stencil marks thereon made by the voters could be distinguish by looking at the back of the ballots.

(2) That Democrats in the city of Louisville were intimidated and kept from the polls because the military force of the State was unlawfully called into active service, and that thereby voters were intimidated and alarmed.

That United States Marshals on the day of election were at the polling places in the city of Louisville and various other cities of the Commonwealth threatening and intimidating Democratic voters.

It is not necessary here to discuss these various grounds of contest for the reason that neither the Contest Committee of the Legislature nor the Legislature itself in an official decision of the contest referred to or in any way made the testimony taken on these or any other grounds basis of their action.

Under the law commonly called the Goebel law, where a contest for the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor is to be tried the Senate selects by lot three members of the Contest Board and the House eight; but the decision of the board shall not be final nor conclusive, but shall be reported to the two Houses of the General Assembly, and the General Assembly itself shall then determine the contest. The selection of these Contest Boards or committees was not made fairly and honestly by lot, but the names were chosen through some trick or device so that out of the eleven members selected for the trial of the Governor's contest only one was a Republican; and of the eleven selected for the trial of the Lieutenant Governor's, only two were Republicans. In the Lower House there were fifty-nine Democrats and forty-one Republicans; and yet out of the eight selected for the Governor's contest, seven were Democrats and one a Republican. Of these members selected, five or six of them had been present at a meeting held in the city of Frankfort in December, 1899, and had advised and counselled that this contest be made.

After the Contest Committee were chosen the Committee on Rules in the two Houses met and framed joint rules to govern the proceedings on the trial of said contests. Senator Goebel himself, the contestant, who was a member of the Senate Committee, became the head of that committee whose duty was to frame the frames of procedure for the trial of his own contest. The rules so made were violative of the constitution and the statute of the State on the subject of contested elections.

The Contest Committees heard proof for some twelve or thirteen days. A large number of witnesses were heard and the testimony taken covers some seven hundred printed pages. Hearing of evidence was concluded by the committee on January 29. On the next day, and before the time fixed for the beginning of argument, Senator Goebel received the wound from which he afterward died. No argument was heard, but on the 30th of January the Contest Board in each case prepared a report stating that they had heard all the evidence offered by both parties and that William Goebel was legally elected Governor of the Commonwealth and that J. C. W. Beckham was legally elected Lieutenant Governor. This report was made by the ten Democrats on the Governor's Contest Committee and the nine Democrats on the committee having in charge the Lieutenant Governor's contest. The three Republicans, one on the first committee and two on the second, declined to sign a report.

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DID NOT CITE A FACT.

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The remarkable feature of this report is that the committee absolutely failed to report to the General Assembly, whose duty it was to vote and determine, one solitary fact showing that in any precinct in the State either Taylor or Marshall had received a vote to which they were not entitled, or that Goebel or Beckham had been deprived of a vote to which they were entitled. This is unparalleled in the history of contests. Taylor and Marshall, the contestees, each having a large majority counted in their favor, each holding the office by virtue of that majority, and the contest committee simply reporting that Goebel and Beckham were elected respectively, and had received the highest number of legal votes, without indicating or stating a single fact disclosed by the evidence to support that finding.

The General Assembly, according to its records, without having any resume of the evidence presented to it by its committee, without having read before it a sentence uttered by any witness, did on January 31, and again on February 2, and again on February 20, declare that Senator Goebel had been elected Governor and Mr. Beckham Lieutenant Governor, and that each had received the highest number of legal votes cast. Nowhere, at no time, by no official record is it stated what the legislative body determined and accepted from the testimony taken as a basis for this action. There is no reference made to the testimony; there is no decision that the vote of any precinct or county should be thrown out by reason of fraud or intimidation, but simply the bald statement above recited appears on the legislative journals.

The General Assembly had from the 30th day of January to the 20th day of February, when it last acted upon this matter, to investigate the evidence and to fortify and make respectable its finding from the evidence, provided any facts were testified to that could have been accepted and used as a basis for the decision. We find, however, in the legislative journals, a record in the journal of both the Senate and the House, a remarkable document called a "Protest, Declaration and Judgment." This document is signed by seventy Democratic members of the General Assembly. It sets forth the fact that Gov. Taylor had issued on January 30 his proclamation falsely declaring that a state of insurrection prevailed in Kentucky, and therefore adjourned the General Assembly to meet at London, Laurel county, on February 6; that the two Houses of the General Assembly on the 31st day of January were prevented from holding sessions either in the State House, in the court house, or in an opera house in Frankfort by the interference of armed men; that Gov. Taylor knew that the Contest Boards would that day file a report deciding in favor of Mr. Goebel and Mr. Beckham; that, for the purpose of preventing said reports from being made, he adjourned the session of the Legislature, and attempted with armed men to prevent its meeting on the 31st. After setting forth these facts done by the Governor, and by armed men by his direction, this paper

signed by these seventy Democrats recites:

"IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, we do now adjudge, determine and declare that the said William Goebel was elected Governor of this Commonwealth on the 7th day of November, 1899, and then and there received the highest number of legal votes cast at said election."

A similar declaration was made with regard to the office of Lieutenant Governor, declaring Mr. Beckham entitled to the office.

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AN UNPARALLELED ACT.

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This remarkable document fails to refer in any way to what occurred on November 7, 1899, when the people determined at the polls who should be Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky; but rests the decision and action taken by these seventy Democratic members of the Legislature simply upon what occurred within the city of Frankfort on the 31st of January, 1900, eighty days after the election was held.

Furthermore, this action declaring Mr. Beckham to have been elected Lieutenant Governor is based alone upon acts done by the Governor. No reference whatever is made to Mr. Marshall, Lieutenant Governor, to any conduct of or acts done by him. He is not named except when the unsupported statement appears in this paper that he did not receive the highest number of votes cast. So far as the action of Gov. Taylor is concerned, if it had been unconstitutional, unwarranted, illegal and fraudulent from beginning to end, from first to last, this could not have furnished any proper or legal basis for the adjudication referred to. He acted, however, as he believed within the written language of the constitution, in adjourning the Legislature and in attempting to prevent its holding a session at a time and place other than he had set forth in his proclamation.

Was there ever so bold and arrogant and outrageous an overthrow of the popular will, of the votes cast at the polls by the people, as is contained in and follows from the action of this General Assembly? No consideration whatever given to the testimony introduced; no fact connected with the election in November made a basis for legislative action.

Upon three separate occasions, covering a period of twenty days, this Democratic General Assembly acted upon this contest, in each case declaring Goebel and Beckham elected, but failing and refusing to assign to the people of Kentucky any reason for a denial of the right to the majority to control, except a citation of facts that occurred nearly three months subsequent to the casting and counting of the ballots.

How could the General Assembly determine the contest when it had no evidence before it, had not even a report from its committee as to a single fact developed and demonstrated by the testimony? They acted arbitrarily, wantonly, unjustifiably and for the reason that they had determined to deprive Taylor and Marshall of their offices, and to transfer them to Goebel and Beckham, regardless of law or fact.

This action of this legislative body should be studied by the people of the State as an example of the outrage and injustice done under "forms of law." Will you, can you, approve and sanction legal despotism, legal robbery?

Dishonesty is dishonesty wherever you meet it, and this Democratic party, dishonestly holding and enjoying these offices in full view of the people whom it defrauded by the power of force and fraud, which never transfers title, only possession, shouts aloud that it is the party of respectability in Kentucky. The people will judge them by their deeds, not by their words.

On January 18, 1900, the Woodford County Sun, a leading and influential Democratic paper, said: "The Sun has refused to believe, until recently, that law, decency and justice would be outraged and that Taylor would be unseated. Now that it is as good as accomplished and nothing remains but going through the forms, we are sick at heart. No one disputes the fact that Taylor received the largest number of votes. The party will be ruined by this insane contest."

The Republican party has never conspired in Kentucky to steal offices, nor has it ever conspired in Kentucky to murder political opponents. Our party stands today where it always stands, demanding through fair trials punishment of assassins of human life by the juries of the State, and demanding punishment of destroyers of human liberty, and the rights of elected officials, by the people at the polls.

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THEFT OF MINOR OFFICES.

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After the Legislature had robbed Governor Taylor and Lieutenant Governor Marshall of their offices, the State Board of Election Commissioners promptly ousted Auditor Sweeney and the other minor Republican State officials.

Judge Pryor and Capt. Ellis, original members, resigned after being compelled, as honorable men ,who knew the law and obeyed the law, to issue commisisons to the Republican candidates. Then the remaining member, Mr. Poyntz, who had refused to sign the certificates of election, selected, as was his power under the Goebel law, their successors. One man determined the court to try these great cases. It was one man against 193,000 voters. This board, after a presumed hearing and consideration of the testimony, overthrew the verdict rendered by the people at the polls, ousted the Republican officials from their offices and gave them to the Democratic candidates. This action by the board is based in their written decision and opinion rendered February 26th upon several grounds.

First—They disfranchise the city of Louisville and refuse to allow its electors to have part or voice in the selection of the Auditor and the other minor State offices for the reason that the State militia were called out by Governor Bradley for the purpose of debauching and intimidating the voters in the city of Louisville. The testimony taken develops the fact that the militia to the number of some 300 were placed in the armory early in the morning of the election and remained there until two and one-half hours after the polls had closed. Not a member of the militia or State guard was at or near a single polling place during the casting of the vote. No human being was found in that great city to testify that he was intimidated or prevented from voting by the militia. The soldiers were not placed in the armory until after affidavits had been filed before the Governor by a number of the most reputable citizens of the city urging that it be done as a matter of precaution so that any riot could be promptly quelled and public danger prevented. This had been done under prior State administrations, under Democratic Governors, and by Governor Bradley in 1897. The danger in 1897 was not comparable to that of 1899. This was recognized by the acts of the Democratic Mayor. Yet when Governor Bradley in 1897 placed the militia in the armory to be used if needed in protecting life and property on the day of election, Gen. John B. Castleman, then the Colonel Commanding, wrote to him and said "I beg to say to Your Excelency that on this, as on other occasions, your prudence has no doubt prevented violence in this city." What was prudence before becomes military domination and intimidation now, according to Democratic necessity, though many of the first citizens of Louisville have testified under oath that they deemed it proper and right that this safeguard should have been employed on November 7, 1899. The whole city of Louisville disfranchised because of intimidation of the voters by the militia when not a single solitary individual could be found who would appear before the contest committee and testify that he failed to vote because intimidated or interfered with by the militia. As a further evidence that the election in Louisville was deemed by its own citizens to have been reasonably fair and without intimidation in any way, there were a hundred candidates for city offices and for the Legislature voted for on the same ballot and on the same day with the State candidates. Of all the local Democratic candidates for the various city offices and all defeated not one contested the validity of the election of his Republican opponent on account of military interference or on any other pretext whatever. And the city of Louisville was represented in the Legislature of Kentucky by two Democratic members who voted in that body and approved the report declaring Senator Goebel elected, when they held title to their seats under the very same election where it was claimed his friends and supporters were intimidated by militia and prevented from voting.

Another ground upon which the State Board based its decision was that tissue ballots, or ballots thinner than the law allows, were used in the three counties of Johnson, Magoffin and Martin; and, therefore, the votes of these counties were absolutely thrown out. It is unnecessary to say that the Republican candidates received majorities in the city of Louisville and in the three counties named. It was deevloped in the testimony that in other counties similar ballots were used. The voter has no choice himself as to the thinness or thickness of the ballot upon which he registers his will. It is furnished him by a State official. If he declines to use it because it is thinner than the law provides, he loses his vote. If he votes upon it, he is disfranchised, so that the State itself through its own act disfranchises its own citizens. There was no proof that by reason of the thinness of these ballots any fraud was perpetrated in the election in these counties, or wrong done any of the candidates.

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LOOK AT THE VOTE.

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A comparison of the vote cast in Jefferson county shows that Governor Bradley received about the same majority over Hardin that Gen. Taylor received over Senator Goebel. This is evidence that no wrong was done. In Johnson county Taylor received 1,715 votes, Goebel 837, a majority of 878 for Taylor; in 1895 Bradley received 1,570 votes, Hardin 818, a majority of 752 for Bradley. In Martin county Taylor received 640, Goebel 167, a majority of 473 for Taylor; Bradley 568, Hardin 137, a majority of 431 for Bradley. In Magoffin county Taylor received 1,161, Goebel 835, a majority of 326 for Taylor; Bradley 941, Hardin 623, a majority of 318 for Bradley. In all of these counties in 1896 McKinley received a larger majority than Taylor, except in Magoffin, where there were only thirteen votes difference. A study of these figures combined with a knowledge of the revolt in the Democratic party caused by Mr. Goebel's nomination and candidacy, proves conclusively that the election held there on November 7, 1899, was fair and free from fraud. Yet these counties are disfranchised, and their citizens denied participation in selecting State officials. By this means a Republican majority was overcome and the Democratic candidates declared elected.

The third ground of contest relied on before the State Board was that United States Marshals were present at the polls threatening electors with arrest and prosecution before the Federal courts. The uncontradicted testimony was that on November 7th there were nineteen Deputy United States Marshals in the State of Kentucky, the regular force of that office. Of these nineteen, one is a lady clerk and stenographer. In the county of Jefferson, with its 200 polling places, there was one United States Marshal on the day of the election who weighed a scant 126 pounds. I think it hardly possible for eighteen United States Marshals to terrorize and intimidate the Democratic voters of Kentucky when you consider that they number 170,000 and vote at over 2,000 different polling places.

Another ground of objection was that the Federal Judge for the district of Kentucky had in October, 1899, given a charge to his grand jury with regard to violations of law at elections. If that charge intimidated any one it could only have been the man intending to violate law. A reputable, law-obeying, law-abiding citizen is never intimidated, frightened or shocked by a charge to a grand jury denouncing this or that act as a violation of the constitution or laws of the land.

These are the chief alleged grounds upon which the State board denied to the people of Kentucky the right to select their own officials. The question is before you. Will you approve or condemn—acquit or convict?

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GOV. TAYLOR IN INDIANA.

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Another ground relied on by the Democratic party for frantic appeal to the voters to do this year what they refused to do last year, namely elect Beckham, is that ex-Governor Taylor is now and has been for some months in the State of Indiana. No man was ever forced into the same position as he. Elected Attorney General in 1895, he served the State with high credit to himself and to the best interests of the Commonwealth. He was an able, industrious, successful official.

Elected Governor in 1899, he was inaugurated on December 12, and took up tho duties and burdens of his high office. His message to the General Assembly, which convened January 2, was broad, able, conservative, attested deep love for his State, his desire to see it move forward along lines of right progress, and declared in every sentence his purpose to dedicate the power and opportunities of his position to this end, and to secure the happiness, welfare, prosperity and peace of the people.

From the day of his election fierce, bitter warfare was waged on him.

The Goebel law, the conduct of the election by Democratic officials had inspired a spirit of lawlessness in that party.

On the night following the election a prominent Democratic politician stood on the steps of the Capital Hotel in Frankfort by the side of Mr. Goebel, and addressing an audience gathered to greet him, said: "If Goebel is elected, and I believe he is, and W. O. Bradley attempts to make a Governor other than the man elected by the people, then he and every white Republican who assists him in this attempt should be killed." This expression was loudly applauded.

No attempt was made by any Republican to make Governor a man other than the one elected by the people. But that attempt was made and carried into execution by the Democratic Legislature. The contest was begun, Republican members unseated, the contest committee packed, its ruling unfair, the verdict certainly foretold, the threat made openly that the day the Legislature decided the contest Taylor would be ejected from the executive building by force and arms. The force of the Goebel law and of the Legislature under forms of law was to be followed by physical force.

In the storm and stress of the hour Mr. Goebel is murdered. Immediately threats of mobs and hanging of Taylor are made, civil chaos reigns, the tension is great, the Legislature adjourned, the militia called out to preserve peace, to protect lives, to protect property. It was lawlessness for Governor Taylor to assemble companies of militia in Frankfort, but not lawlessness for the Democratic Legislature to vote $100,000 to be used by Governor Becknam for raising and equipping a militia force for use in connection with his claim of Governorship.

The contest reached the courts. During all this time no man was subject to the same shameless abuse as Taylor. A brother dies, a sister's death follows fast, and abuse finds in his sorrow new avenues of assault. Wife and daughters are spied on, watched, and their names paraded in the public press.

The case is decided by the United States Supreme Court, not on its merits, not as to who did receive the largest number of votes. The Legislative Journal is held conclusive. Governor Taylor is deprived of his office, and, a private citizen, with no indictment returned in open court against him, no warrant of arrest issued against him, he leaves the State. Wife and children dependent on his labors, his property expended in defending the contest made against him, bereft of his office, denounced as an assassin, the cry, "Hang Taylor" following the $100,000 reward fund, every department of the government, executive, legislative and judicial controlled by his enemies, party passion at white heat, he, a private individual, exercises the right of private decision of personal matters. If you pass judgment on his decision and condemn it, I find no argument in that leading you to support the Democratic party and its nominee. If you approve, that is no reason why you should support the Republican party and its nominees. The issues are above matters of personal conduct of men not candidates, not asking official power and position. The issue as stated in the Republican platform is the preservation of the liberties of the people, and so far as Governor Taylor and his co-officials, Marshall and the others, acted in securing these liberties they are approved and commended by the Republicans of Kentucky.

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THE EXTRA SESSION.

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Gentlemen, the extra session of the Legislature has convened. The call was made soon after this campaign begun. Expediency wrote the call. I hope morality, lofty purpose to follow the right, will control the members.

Governor Beckham says in his message: "I do not believe the present law in its operation to have been unfair or unjust." He reapproves the law. In another section of the same message he says: "I consider that some changes in our election laws at the present time would be productive of much good and would remove some of the unfortunate bitterness and dissatisfaction that now exist among out people."

The law in its operation fair and just, and yet a change in it would remove bitterness and dissatisfaction! Just and fair laws do not produce bitterness and dissatisfaction, but quiet and tranquility. The insuperable objection to the Democratic party is that it adopted an election law that immediately produced State strife and discord. Last year the campaign was planted by that party on absolute loyalty to the law. Mr. Goebel said: "If you do not approve this law vote against me. If I am elected Governor I will veto any bill repealing or changing it." So then said the Hon. Mr. Blackburn—so said all nominees and followers of the Music Hall convention.

Now the campaign is pitched by the Democratic party on promise of change of this perfect law. A marvelous specimen of party "back tracking"—of party inconsistency. The Republican party, the independent Democrats by united continuous opposition, have forced from the Democratic party the tardy choking confession that the law of their great leader must be changed to allay "bitterness and dissatisfaction" among the people.

There is also intense bitterness and dissatisfaction among our people, Governor Beckham, and gentlemen of the Democratic party, on another matter—the holding of office by men defeated by the people at the polls.

You do not ask the Legislature to act on that subject, to make any change in the decision of last January, but the Republican party and its friends ask the people of Kentucky to legislate on this subject next November at the polls and to allay bitterness and dissatisfaction by a change in officials.

You admit the law must be changed, but hold on with hooks of steel to the offices secured under the provisions and machinery of this law.

The members of the Legislature which unseated Taylor and Marshall were elected under the machinery of this law, and the State Contest Board provided by it. The taint of it is over all, on all State officials.

You must come into the people's court with clean hands, not with one clean and the other foul. You must repeal and then make restitution. Repeal without restitution will not suffice.

It is too early in the session to foretell what action will be taken, what changes made, but every Republican, every Brown Democrat will give earnest support to a measure securing to us again fair, honest elections, a free vote and a fair count, and God speed the day.

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NATIONAL POLITICS.

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I have devoted nearly all of the time alloted me this afternoon to a discussion of State affairs, and have tried in this discussion to avoid all denunciation and abuse, and to state frankly and fully the facts as they are. The convention that nominated me declared that State matters were of paramount interest to Kentuckians, while not ignoring entirely national matters. This being a Presidential year, it is natural, fitting and right that national affairs should be discussed thoroughly and frankly and fearlessly before the people. This, however, I must leave to other speakers, and will content myself by saying that I am a Republican, endorse the platform adopted at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, and will give my vote and support to William McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt ,the candidates nominated by that convention.

The ballot that will be handed to every elector at his polling place in Kentucky on the 6th day of next November furnishes him full opportunity to vote his honest convictions, both in State and National politics. If the voter favors the election of Mr. Bryan and is opposed to the laws, methods, policies and nominee of the new Democracy in Kentucky, he can so vote; if he is a supporter of the national administration and opposed to the doctrines, policies and views of the Republicans in Kentucky on State affairs, he can vote for President McKinley and Mr. Beckham, or he can vote a straight ticket. There will be no shade of political conviction which cannot find its expression through the ballot in Kentucky this fall. I urge upon you, my fellow-Kentuckians, to be honest with yourselves when you enter the booth, and to vote for what you consider to be right, and for the supreme interests of the Nation, your State, yourself and your children, and thereby ,like men, perform one of the highest duties of citizenship.

KENTUCKY'S EXPERIENCE.

On the farmers of no State did the blight of the Wilson tariff bill and Democratic rule fall more heavily than in Kentucky. In 1892, after four years of the Harrison administration and the McKinley bill, the value of the farm animals in Kentucky was $64,776,020. But the ruthless hand of Democracy and the Wilson bill and tariff for revenue only fell on the land and in 1896 the total value was but $41,894,847, a loss of the enormous sum of $22,881,173 under the Democratic administration. The figures are from the official reports of the United States Department of Agriculture. What do the farmers of Kentucky think of them?

	Jan. 1, 1892.	Jan. 1, 1896.
Horses	$27,890,626	$14,521,752
Mules	10,472,211	4,740,184
Milch cows	6,965,742	6,189,039
Other cattle	7,923,866	8,786,669
Sheep	2,456,889	1,603,257
Swine	9,066,686	6,053,946
Total	$64,776,020	$41,894,847

Mr. Bryan started into politics as a free trader ,later he took up free silver and now he appears to be disposed to try a little freebooting.

Mr. Bryan has not yet said anything in the press of the economic independence of the Nebraska hog, which is worth $4.50 more per head now than it was four years ago. It is really not nice of the Nebraska hog to be so very valuable.

Here is another sentence from Mr. Bryan's spech of acceptance which has a decided application to those Southern States where disfranchisement of the Negro is practiced: "Once admit that some people are capable of self-government and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot."

"SENATOR" CLARK "PAYS THE FREIGHT."

MONTANA BOODLER PUTS UP A BIG CAMPAIGN FUND

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Sept. 1.—It must not be supposed that the Democratic National Committee is going to be without funds in this political campaign. In fact it is abundantly in funds at present, and all signs indicate that it will continue to be "flush" throughout. That is already evident from the way in which Chairman Jones and his committee are spending money, and furthermore, it is not hard to imagine, or indeed to find out exactly, where immense amounts of the "dough" are coming from.

The New York World, the leading Democratic paper here, has stated positively in so many words that William A. Clark, of Montana (whom it calls "ex-Senator" as if he had been in the Senate), gave his check just before he sailed for Europe to Chairman Jones for $100,000, promising to do more and better later on if it should be necessary—and of course it will be necessary.

The World also quotes "Senator" Clark's friends as declaring that the Montana multi-millionaire and briber would rather give $500,000 than see the electoral vote of his own State cast for McKinley.

It is difficult to realize that so much money could be spent for such a purpose in so comparatively small a State yet those who are best posted about such matters consider it entirely possible, in view of what Mr. Clark has done in similar directions hitherto. It goes without saying that Clark and his Montana delegations were not admitted to the Kansas City convention without his agreeing to do something handsome in return; and Clark has evidently made a beginning, though perhaps a small one, in doing that handsome thing.

The World, by the way, prints a fac simile of the Clark check for $100,000, so that its existence would seem to have been real.

* * * * *

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, is well remembered for his extraordinary and successful efforts to keep William A. Clark out of the Senate, and now it is a commonly accepted fact in New Hampshire that Clark is going to return these courtesies by spending no end of money, all that might be required, to defeat Mr. Candler for re-election. It is doubtful if this kind of thing will go in New Hampshire, especially if it becomes sufficiently well known that Clark is determined upon that course. The incident, doubtless a true one, is sufficient to illustrate, however, that Clark has all kinds of money to spend, a fact long well known; and that he is willing to spend it, and he is not much more particular about the locality where his leg is pulled than he is about the method by which the act is done.

* * * * *

The Democrats, as is well known, are in control of almost all of the large cities, and as no jealousy for civil service reform concerns them when they get in, it follows that nearly all of the officeholders in the large cities are Democrats. So staunch an anti-expansion paper as the New York Herald declares that half a million dollars will be raised among the Democratic officeholders of New York and Brooklyn. This is entirely credible, and if that much can be done in these localities alone, it is an indication that ten times as much money could probably be raised in other Democratic cities, all taken together, especially since Mr. Bryan has pointed out that the Bryanite campaign is very fortunate in having control of the organization in the chief cities. Perhaps this is the real reason that he had in mind for congratulating himself.

* * * * *

It makes a difference whose ox is gored. In proof of which two stories, and pretty good ones, are always recalled here when we hear so many of these predictions, largely known to be false on the part of leading Democrats that what they really love more than anything is the "dear peepul."

One story relates to the Hon. "Buck" Hinrickson. A year ago last July the Democratic National Committee in Chicago. Ex-Governor Stone, Mr. Bryan and others, after the chief business of the meeting was over were invited to attend the opening of the new Chicago canal. Buck Hinrickson was there, his pockets fairly bulging with street car and railroad passes, and the telephone and telegraph franks that usually are sent to the Gentlemen with Real Pull. It is related with every mark of truth that ex-Governor Stone saw these evidences of corporation favor and asked the Honrable "Buck" to procure for him a pass back to St. Louis, [illegible] he did not want to walk. Some one asked if the ex-Governor of Missouri would fall so law as to accept a pass from a corporation, when Mr. Stone said:

"What, I? Try me!"

The other story is the old, old one, about Mayor Jones, of Toledo. He was such a good man, and doubtless is still such a good man that he does not believe in government by injunction. But when somebody with an invention rivaling his own famous sucker-rod patent proposed to do business in spite of Jones, the socialist golden-rule Mayor of Toledo promptly applied for an injunction according to the usual legal form.

It does seem to make a difference after all whose ox is gored.

* * * * *

The newspapers here seemed to delight, when Democratic National Chairman Jones was last upon the spot to ask him all about the American Cotton oCmpany. They wanted to know if that was a Trust, and if he was really in it, and if it was popular among the plantation owners of tne South and elsewhere. Mr. Jones made more or less evasive replies.

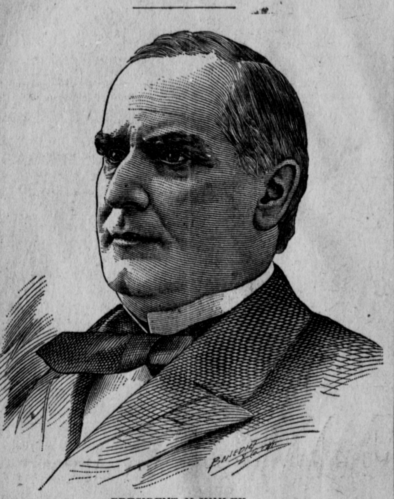
The most pointed questions were not answered, perhaps, because nobody thought to ask them. The American Cotton oCmpany is capitalized at seven million dollars. No one is foolish enough to pretend that the amount of money has been paid in or that the company has property of any kind taht by the wildest stretch of the imagination could be set down as worth any such figure. Seven hundred thousand dollars, perhaps seventy thousand dollars, would fully represent the actual property of the company. It is not likely that the personality of Mr. Jones himself on the Democratic side of the Senate, and also in the Finance Committee of the Senate, has any seven-dollar interest, or seventy-dollar interest, or indeed any seven hundred-dollar interest in the American Cotton Company. His pile has been made out of the possessions. Since he has always been a poor man and has never been known as a promoter of financial or manufacturing enterprises, the conclusion is irresistible that the American Cotton Company was a good thing for Mr. Jones, either because of his political prominence or because of his prominence in the Finance Committee of the Senate, for he and John E. Sarles, the head of the American Cotton Company and the former Treasurer and the real head of the Sugar Trust, are dear old friends. They have met many a time on the gory field of Trust legislation at the National Capital. What so natural that Mr. Searles would put his good friend Jones in the way of making his everlasting fortune out of the American Cotton Company?

oJnes is considered to be a rich man. Where did he get it? This is the significant question that the New York papers forgot to ask Mr. Jones. He has not patented a million-dollar invention. He is not a great money raiser for commercial purposes. He unquestionably holds large quantities of the stock, mostly watered, of course, of the American oCtton Company.

Here is another evidence, that it takes a defferene whose ox is gored.

A MASTER HAND AT THE HELM

Review of President McKinley's Course in the Spanish-American War and His Magnanimous Treatment of Spain. Inflexible of Purpose in Trying Times.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

The Review of Reviews, an independent monthly American magazine, which discusses politics and contemporaneous history from high points, in an editorial article on "The Republican Candidate: Record of President McKinley's Administration," reviews the Spanish-American war as follows:

* * * * *

The Spanish-American war, in its causes and results, will go into history as one of the most remarkable and distinctive conflicts of modern times. Standing at its threshhold one saw in retrospect generations of oppression and cruelty, colonial systems that were either corrupt military despotisms or the barest shadows of representative government; and, permeating all, a self-effacting, soul-warping denial of rights dear to the great heart of mankind. Years of misrule had left an accumulated burden of bitterness and woe that found expression in solemn protest, in threatening outbursts, and finally in open rebellion against the mother country.

In the distant Pacific the Philippine Islands were repeatedly the scene of such outbreaks, and from time to time warfare in the island of Cuba, at our own doors, brought vividly home to us the trials of an oppressed people. While we consistently pursued for years the course which international courtesy and comity then required, the situation in Cuba assumed more, as the years went by, an aspect dangerous to our peace and material welfare.

Mr. Cleveland had realized, during his second administration, the gravity of the Cuban problem, but had been obliged to

HAND IT OVER UNSOLVED

to his successor, and on March 4, 1897, William McKinley assumed it, with results now known to the world.

The successive steps in the war have been told in many forms and from various points of view. Every schoolboy and schoolgirl of the land knows the story of Manila Bay, of El Caney, and San Juan Hill, and Santiago; of the sinking of the Merrimac; of the conquest of Porto Rico with little organized resistance; of most of the principal incidents from the rupture of friendly relations in April, 1898, to the overtures for peace made to this country in July, and the signing of the peace protocol on August 12, of that year.

The blockading by our fleet, of the ports of Porto Rico and Cuba; the heroism of our soldiers and sailors; the wonderful series of victories, without the loss of a man or a ship or a gun by capture—have been told again and again, and the country, in grateful remembrance, has placed upon

ITS ROLL OF HONOR

the names of heroes whose achievements for American arms have made their fame imperishable in our annals.

But there is one story of the war which has not yet been written, and can even now be but imperfectly outlined—that of the sagacious, far-seeing man who, though kindly and sympathetic in all the relations of life, was ever inflexible of purpose for the recognition of the righteous principles which should control our conduct throughout the struggle, and masterful in the vigor and celerity with which he organized and directed the land and naval forces of the United States. And when the defeated and humiliated kingdom, recognizing the hopelessness of the strife, sought peace, he was magnanimous and merciful.

In the dark days preceding the opening of hostilities, amid increasing excitement, the importunities of well-wishing friends and advisers, and the President of the United States never swerved from the line of duty he had marked out for himself and the republic he had sworn

FAITHFULLY TO SERVE.

His long legislative experience, his knowledge of men and events, had taught him that often many of the people form hasty opinions, at variance with the greater knowledge and wider sources of information available to those in high executive authority. But the provocation was great. The feelings of our people were outraged by the scenes enacted in the island near our shores, and by the continuance of the unhappy conditions which from time to time appeared there, culminating in merciless proclamations and degrading requirements that shocked the moral sense of this nation. From all sections came the imperious demand that a stop must be put to these things, and that no longer should there be tolerated upon the American continent a condition so menacing to our tranquillity and security.

PRESIDENT A HARMONIZER.

The President knew that to interfere meant war. He had faith in the people, and believed that with a fuller knowledge of the facts on their part, and with still greater endeavor upon the part of the United States, the authorities in Madrid would yet find a way to meet the requirements of civilization and evade the horrible alternative of hostilities.

The war with Spain he sought by every honorable means to avert, hewing steadfastly to his conception of the American ideal—peace with honor, war rather than dishonor; justice to other nations, loyalty to his own. Foreseeing the conflict, he foresaw its certain and many of its possible evils. The one class could not be escaping to the avoidance of the other he gave his full energy and intelligence. That we entered upon the war so well prepared, so little nampered by mortgages on the future, and so generally united in purpose, was the result of long weeks of self-sacrificing, patriotic,

DEVOTED LABOR

on the part of the dominant men among those intrusted at the time with our national fortunes—a labor in which the President led, and to which he gave the best that was in him.

During those trying days, when the war fever was constantly and rapidly increasing, there were frequent illustrations of the truth of a statement made by one of the associates in public life that "McKinley was one of the greatest harmonizers America had ever known." Daily and nightly consultations were had at the White House between the President and little groups of Senators and Representatives whom he invited to be present; these meetings were utterly non-partisan in character, composed of Republican rivals and Republican followers, and of Silver as well as Gold Democrats. The requests to attend the conferences were invariable acceded to with respect and cordiality; and the results which followed so broad-minded a course were of incalculable value in the preparation for and conduct of the war.

Does any one believe that with a less conciliatory policy, with less of the courteous considerateness that has characterized the intercourse of the President with Congress and prominent officials throughout the country, the

MARVELOUS RESULTS

would have been achieved as quickly and as completely as they were?

The destruction of the Maine removed almost the last doubt of approaching conflict. There remained to avert it only the possibility of showing the awful tragedy to have been an accident, and failing that, prompt and full reparation by Spain. The suspicion entertained by every American was natural under the circumstances—our strained relations with Spain, the presence of our ship in one of her ports on a friendly errand, our faith in the high discipline of our navy, the eagerness with which Spanish officials sought to charge the event to American inefficiency. Having this suspicion, based on such circumstances, what American could include very strongly to the belief that reparation would be made? And so the logic of the situation, added to the range of the moment, almost involved us in what is now generally conceded would have been a grave mistake—a war for revenge.

In this time of great national excitement, a responsibility was suddenly imposed upon the President of an intensity unknown since the days of Lincoln. That he then realized that

WAR WAS INEVITABLE

cannot be doubted, and under his direction the war and many departments were straining every resource in preparation for the coming conflict.

The general feeling of indignation ran high and the halls of Congress rang with the demands tnd denunciations if the impatient ones who ascribed to the man upon whose shoulders the terrible burden of decision rested unworthy and unpatriotic motives for his refusal to take thoughtless, hasty, and half considered steps. It was at this time that the President from a sense of duty, took his position against the recognition on the part of this government of the so-called Cuban republic. He had superior sources of knowledge of the actual conditions existing in the islands, and fully comprehending the fact that this recognition would have placed the officers of our army who might enter Cuba under the command of Cuban Generals, and that there existed no forms of government among the insurgents such as could be properly recognized under international law, he knew that such recognition would be fraught with the gravest consequences. Under the conditions which existed in the island, a recognition of the so-called republic meant

HELPLESS CONFUSION

and conflict, and humiliation in event of war. A false step then would have been immemediable.

During the time the President was preparing his message to Congress, he was called upon personally by the great majority of members of both Hauses and the Executive Mansion was thronged each day with excited men protesting against anything short of complete recognition of the Cuban republic. He stated his reasons calmly and firmly to the people who called by hundreds to demand that his position be altered.

His political leadership hung in the balance, and every argument of expediency which political ingenuity could devise was urged upon him. But he was adamant; and, to the aid of that position which he knew to be right, he called every legitimate resource of his great power as Chief Executive and every proper source of his power as an individual.

PATRIOT IN WHITE HOUSE.

Our present calm retrospect makes the course of William McKinley at this juncture seem one of courageous patriotism. We recall the violent denunciation, the scathing contumely, heaped upon him for his refusal to take the precipitate action which was widely demanded; the deliberate manner in which he directed an investigation of the Maine explosion, awaited the report, and communicated its substance to the Spanish government. With wisdom gained by the lapse of time, we review the turbulent scenes in Congress, and remember the outcry then so much in accord with out own feelings. We see the President stubbornly battling against the hasty indignation of the moment, because he felt that the time was not ripe for war, yet quietly and skillfully preparing to meet the crisis when it should come, and we see him not long after the recipient of a verdict of

POPULAR APPROVAL

nearly as enthusiastic and quite as general as the denunciation of a few months before.

When in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, he uttered the words, "In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop," he realized the expectations of those who had followed his career through all its activities, and those who had prophesied for him a weak and un-American administration saw how erroneous had been their estimate of the man.

Every effort put forth by the President and his Cabinet having failed, and the gage of battle having been accepted in obedience to the dictates of humanity and civilization, and in accordance with the authority given the executive by Congress, the people learned that they had placed in the White House one who was Commander-in-Chief in fact as well as in name—

A MAN OF IRON WILL

in the prosecution of his country's battles and in the exaction of honor and respect for its flag.

The burdens of the executive office during those weeks, and at the time when by message the congress was made to share them, were more severe than have been placed upon any President since the Civil war. Out of the rancor and excitement the Nation emerged prepared for conflict; partisan feeling was hushed in the presence of a great emergency, a vast sum was appropriated for National defense, and with a unanimity not paralleled in our history, its expenditure intrusted to the President of the United States. The discordant notes of sensationalism died away, the tread of volunteers responding to the call to arms drowned the ill-natured comments of faultfinders, and carried messages of cheer and encouragement to the White House.

President McKinley rarely left his office until 1 or 2 o'clock at night; frequently he was there until a much later hour. He

PERSONALLY SUPERVISED

the details of preparation. He gathered from his Cabinet advisers the latest information upon vital points of equipment. His orders for instant and thorough preparation and ceaseless vigilance reached the utmost limits of our National authority. The suggestions and criticisms that came to him from all parts of the country would fill volumes. The incessant stream of callers, always great, became larger, and every hour was filled with vast responsibilities.

The war came on; the President led in its prosecution. He was constantly in direct telegraphic communication with the front, and the "war room," adjoining his office in the executive mansion, was the first resort in the morning, and his last at night. Maps, elaborate in detail, covered the walls of the room; and by means of tiny flags with pins for sticks the positions and changes of positions of the ships and land forces of

Frequent Cabinet meetings and less formal conferences with his immediate advisers, the formation and consideration of plans, the organization and movement of the army, the extension of the navy and its manipulation — these and many kindred duties engaged his time.

And when the struggle was over, how prompt was his recognition of the loyalty, bravery, and self-sacrifice of our soldiers, and our marines! And how ready he has been

TO ACCORD ALL PRAISE

to the defenders of the National honor in the Philippines, whose duty was nobly done, and who came to feel that their Commander-in-Chief at Washington was never so busy as to overlook merit or so exacting as to ignore their personality.

With the cessation of hostilities came the problems of peace. The Peace Conference at Paris felt the guiding hand and far-seeing Amercanism of the President at every stage of its proceedings. With no uncharitableness, he yet insisted upon those things which were the Nation's right, and which the verdict of the future will establish as incalculable blessings, not only to our own people, but to the distant peoples who have come under our authority and within the beneficent influence of our free institutions.

DOLLIVER'S PATRIOTISM.

A spirited political debate between ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, the retired Populist statesman from Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and Congressman J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, was a star feature of the Lithia Springs Chautauqua near Shelbyville, Ill., a few days ago.

Simpson's speech was along the lines of Bryan's Indianapolis acceptance, predicting the downfall of the republic and a thousand other disasters. It was one long drawn out wail of disasters, without a ray of hope except through the election of Bryan and the triumph of Populist principles.

Mr. Dolliver's speech was in marked contrast, full of cheer for the present and hope for the future. He began his speech by saying that the real issue this year is not imperialism but pauperism.

"Democrats never talk about the same question twice," said he." "Eight years ago it was the robber tariff, four years ago it was free silver, and this year, just think of that peerless leader delivering 8,000 words without mentioning 16 to 1."

"Eight years ago," continued Mr. Dolliver, "my friend Simpson said the laboring man worked too many hours and carried the poor man's burden on his shoulders. The Democrats elected Cleveland, and shortly after gave the workingman unlimited leisure. Four years ago it was 16 to 1, without the consent of anyone. Now it is absolute silence on that question by common consent."

Turning to the war, Dolliver said: "I'm glad it's over. Yes, it's nearly over, there only remains a small remnant of insurgents in the Island of Luzon and in Medicine Lodge, Kan. They drove us into the war, and then didn't have the nerve to vote an appropriation to pay for it. They blame us for making the treaty whereby the Philippines came into our hands. How consistent after Bryan lent his assistance in concluding that treaty. He was down South with his uniform on, playing an engagement with photographers, but he hurried to Washington to advocate the treaty, leaving a trail of interviews."

Referring to Simpson's attempt to rebuke Imperialism by quoting Lincoln, Dolliver said: "This is the first year you ever heard the Democrats speak of Lincoln. They are to be congratulated that now at the end of this glorious century they have caught up with the middle of it. How ridiculous it is for Pitchfork Tillman and these other Democrats who have disfranchised and illtreated so shamefully nearly one-half of the population of some Southern States to howl about freedom for the Negroes on the other side of the earth.

"My heart goes out to the Filipinos. I wish they had better counsel at home and better advisers in America. My genuine sympathy is with the American boys in blue rather than with those who are shooting at them. I'm glad I belong to a party that has never had, directly or indirectly, any trouble with the army of the United States. The American soldier is the American schoolboy with a gun, and not half as dangerous as a boy orator with an unabridged dictionary. God bless the American army wherever it is camped today."

OHIO AND KENTUCKY ELECTION LAWS

[Editorial in the Lexington Leader, Thursday, August 30, 1900.]

The Frankfort correspondent of the Associated Prees sees everything through Goebel spectacles, being himself a 33d degree Goebelite and having been elected to a city office in Frankfort on the Goebel ticket in 1899. His dispatches from the State Capital have been consciously or unconsciously colored to such an extent by his Goebel prejudices that the newspapers which depend upon the great newsgathering agency he serves have created an undercurrent of sentiment in remote sections of the country favorable to the political scoundrels who have raped the ballot and stolen the State government of Kentucky.

The Leader is a good deal of partisan itself, and is not unmindful of the fact that correspondents are human and subject to passion and prejudice. On this account it overlooked or excused many evidences of partisanship in the Frankfort dispatches during the revolutionary days of January and February, but now that comparative peace and quiet have been restored we had hoped to be spared the necessity of protesting against the renewed Goebelizing of what ought to be impartial and independent reports.

The Leader has been moved to these observatons by an Associated Press Dispatch sent out by the Goebel correspondent at Frankfort Saturday night to newspapers far and wide. After telling about the call for a Democratic legislative caucus to agree upon an election bill to take the place of the repudiated Goebel law and the great variety of bills proposed by Democratc members of the General Assembly, the correspondent adds:

"About a dozen members have declared in favor of the passage of a fac simile of the Ohio election law. The advocates of this sort of bill declare that the Ohio law is different only in immaterial points from the Goebel law of this State and that to adopt it will be to disarm the Republicans of the country of their present argument against the statute in this State."

* * * * * * * * *

There is not a man in Kentucky with sense enough to hoist an umbrella in a rainstorm who does not know that there is no more similarity between the Goebel force bill and the Ohio election law than there is between the by-laws of a society of thieves and the Ten Commandments, and the miserable Democratic pretense that the two laws have any resemblance or points in common is too peurile to be sent all over the country with even a shade of assent by a nonpartisan newsgathering concern like the Associated Press.

The basic principle of the Ohio law is absolute equality of representation between both parties in every election board and every election booth in the State, the governing committees of each party being permitted to name their representatives on the boards.

The basic principle of the Kentucky law is absolute Democratic control of the State and county election boards and every election booth in the State, the miserable sop of minority representation occasionally thrown to the Republicans being a mere blind and subterfuge.

In Ohio the county election boards consist of two Republicans and two Democrats, selected by the respective county committees, and no outside political power can interfere with their appointment or secure their removal. These non-partisan boards divide the counties into election precincts; they appoint election officers and school them in their duties; they prepare and print the ballots and supply voting booths and ballot boxes; they canvass the returns and they retain possession of everything pertaining to elections until full opportunity has been given for contest or review in the courts.

In Ohio there are two Republican judges and two Democratic judges and one Republican clerk and one Democratic clerk in every booth, and every registration list, poll book and tally sheet is kept in duplicate, one set by a Democrat and the other set by a Republican. These records must always be compared and there is no chance for fraud on either side.

In Kentucky there is no system of checks, only one record being kept, and wherever it is desired to have a fraudulent registration and election it is possible to pack the booths with the most rascally ward heelers, and registration books and tally sheets may be plastered over with forgery and fraud without the slightest fear of detection or punishment.

In Ohio last year we witnessed a bitterly contested election in which the two great parties strained every nerve to win. The Democratic candidate for Governor was the owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the most venomous and vituperative newspaper in America in its attacks on President McKinley, Senator Hanna and every Ohio Republican leader. John R. McLean spent a quarter of a million dollars in ten weeks in his effort to be elected Governor, and many believed he would win, but he suffered a decisive defeat at the polls.

Did Mr. McLean or the violent Cincinnati Enquirer utter a single word of protest against the Ohio election law or the conduct of that particular election?

No indeed, and no one else has made a complaint against election methods in Ohio in the last decade.

The Ohio election law is absolutely non-partisan, without a taint of "majority or minority representation." It is the product of the combined wisdom of the best Democrats and Republicans of the Buckeye State and when any defect is discovered both parties unite in correcting it.

Why should not the Republicans and Democrats in the General Assembly of Kentucky come together in the extra session upon which we are just entering and agree upon such an election law as our Ohio neighbors happily united in passing.

We have digressed somewhat from our text, which was the partisanship of the Associated Press dispatches from Frankfort, but we thank our friend, the correspondent, for the opportunity to again show the difference between a partisan and a non-partisan election law.

SENATOR LINDSAY IS CONSISTENT.

[From Louisville Commercial.]

The Courier-Journal quotes the following interview with Senator William Lindsay as proof of its assertion that "he seems to be training for a leap into the Republican band wagon: "I am inclined to the belief that President McKinley will be re-elected. Personally he is an upright and unobjectionable man. The people fear the election of Mr. Bryan. They do not want him for President and they fear him. They will vote again him, and will, I believe, defeat him. I think it is the general sentiment that Mr. McKinley will be re-elected."

Senator Lindsay, being an honest man who puts principle above party, stands today where he and The Courier-Journal stood four years ago. He was in "the Republican band wagon" then because it headed the sound money procession along the highway of national prosperity. He has remained in it ever since and he will continue to refuse to wander off into the bogs of repudiation after The Courier-Journal, who in its wild search for lost free silver subscribers has strayed from the beaten path. Senator Lindsay is right when he says "the people fear the election of Mr. Bryan." They have no confidence in him. They fear his free silver vagaries. They know that while he may preach "imperialism" as the chief tenet of Democratic faith, he believes in the acceptance of "16 to 1 as the only safe test of party loyalty. They will not trust him in the White House, because he would fill his Cabinet with visionaries. His Secretary of the Treasury would be a man who would strive to put the country on a free silver basis. Senator Lindsay is wise enough to see this danger and brave enough to vote to avert it. It comes with exceeding bad grace from The Courier-Journal to sneer at the Senator for his consistency. He supported McKinley in 1896 on the currency question. He refused to "compromise with dishonor" then and as the issue remains unchanged he still refuses to do so.

The country was perfectly satisfied with the result of the election of 1896, and thousands of those who did not vote for McKinley expressed- themselves as pleased with the result or the election. It will be the same in 1900.

All voters who desire to exchange the industries and financial conditions of 1900 for those which obtained in 1892 should have the courage of their convictinos and vote for William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Hay, says Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has been wise and statesmanlike, and his course has been beyond criticism. It is an Expansion Democrat, who knows the difference between Expansion and Imperialism, that talks this way.

Gen. John M. Palmer has announced his intention of voting for McKinley and Roosevelt. The Democrats who favor an honest currency will not require a half-way station this year.